Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 54,932.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
19th Jany.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
29th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
4th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
25th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4241	G. Gillhuber	16th Jan. 1910

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	E. Tarabochia	6456	24th Jan., 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOSSUTH	5432	A. Forsell	1st February
BRESCENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th "
AFRICA	4720	E. Sebenich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4253	G. Gillhuber	15th "
KOSSUTH	5432	A. Forsell	1st April
BRESCENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th "
AFRICA	4720	E. Sebenich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4253	G. Gillhuber	14th "
KOSSUTH	5432	A. Forest	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
VORWARTS	6000	B. Zelenre	29th March
NIPPON	6456	E. Tarabochia	25th April
AUSTRIA	7388	S. Cosel	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 17th Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 20th Jan.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Jan.	6 a. m.	Direct †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 20th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 17th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons sailing on or about the 18th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

14th January, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	3rd Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Robuffat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill...	25th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
* C City of Manchester	5584	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 1910
*C City of Athens	3699	... ...	Feb. 16 "
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 "	... ...
*C City of York	7705	" 22 "	Mar. 19 "
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	... ...
C City of Glasgow	6457	... ...	April 15 "
B City of Madras	4694	Apr. 11 "	" 21 "
*C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 29 "
B Walton Hall	4923	" 25 "	May 5 "
C City of Manchester	5584	... ...	" 7 "
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 "	... ...
C City of Karachi	5557	... ...	" 31 "
C City of Benares	6738	... ...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Naples	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. PICKFORDS, LD. SUTTON & CO. } LONDON.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEWCHWANG	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
MANKOW	PENANG	ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... "	" 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... "	" 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars. Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.— Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies— Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Sole Agents:

GARLICK & Co.,

ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

JACOB'S CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

Mongini Brothers.

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 325.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,

FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA. The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

"15,000 MILES" WITHOUT A PUNCTURE.

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810 × 100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -

manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Nos. 121 DOWN and 120 UP KURLA PASSENGER TRAINS will NOT RUN, on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1910.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 14th January, 1910.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 17th January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 12th January, 1910.

FOR SALE.

P. & O. COMPANY'S POWERFUL TUG "TIMSAH," built and engined by Messrs. Day & Summers. Boilers renewed. Engines are Compound I. H. P. 500, Boiler Pressure 75lbs. Length 110 feet, Breadth 23 feet, Moulded depth 14 feet 9 inches. Mean draft 10 feet 6 inches. Built of Iron. Engines and Boilers are in good working order. For further particulars and inspection apply to the DOCK-MASTER, Mazagon Dockyard.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract at Bombay of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels, for one year, during 1910-11, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M. gunfire, of 17th January, 1910, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For particulars see Notice No. 7432 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 25th November, 1909, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1910 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February 1910, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Forfeitures, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Rechastors and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of January 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOR WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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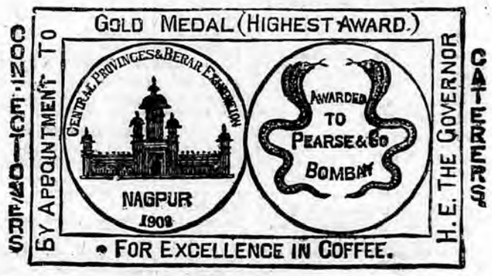

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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R I M S Dufferin...Comdr A J Marsack...R I Marine Pinsy.....Capt F B S Nolley.....Transport
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Farewel...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 14.

Adamsturm...4999 Seibji.....W & A Graham & Co
Britannia.....1969 Heise .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba .....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Clodmoor.....2408 Mathews .....T Morrison & Co
John of Scott ...520 Kemp .....M Harji
Lawada .....2121 Law .....M M & Co
Ludgate.....2390 Nicholson.....T Morrison & Co
Nizam.....2041 Moryan .....T Morrison & Co
Nawab.....2041 Corbehill.....Turner Morrison & Co
Okara.....3428 Lowe .....M M & Co
Queda.....4944 Coope.....M M & Co
Shah Navaz.....3522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Sheikh .....2828 Wown.....Killick Nixon & Co
Strathavon..... 2830 Mackay...W & A Graham & Co
Springburn.....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Singa.....1912 Keeras .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Saintte.....2391 Hayward.....Aden .....P & O S N Co
Thornbeck.....2345 St. Cotton..... .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A City of Manchester...	3562	Findlay...	Liverpool...	19-1	Killick Nixon & Co
B Assaye...	4359	Jones...	Shanghai...	19-1	P & O S N Co
C&R Rosalde...	2791	Pickering...	Hull...	18-1...	J Finlay & Co
D&E Chupra.....	3954	Henderson...	Antwerp	20-1...	M M & Co
F Earl of Carrick.....	2550	Rennit.....	N F.....	H J Jan Mahomed	
G Hoseinee...	999	Hughes	P Gulf...	17-1	B & P S N Co
H Somali...	1615	Greiwe...	Zanzibar...	20-1	A Strandies
K Bingo Manar...	3813	Hurry...	Kobe...	19-1	N Y Kaisha
M Iran.....	4666	Peabody...	Kobe.....	22-1	Killick Nixon & Co
N Ascot	2786	Booth.....	Baltimore.....	28-1...	T Morrison & Co
O Gibralter...	2473	Storey...	Liverpool.....	14-1	S H Hoosein
P Dalemoor.....	2572	Bruhu...	Liverpool...	22-1...	W & A Graham & Co
Q Wansley dale...	2358	Oliver...	Calcutta...	13-1...	Killick Nixon & Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri.....829	Fakeera.....N F.....				B S N & Co
Mahanadi.....547	Ahmed...(repairing).....				B S N Co Ld
Poonani.....532	Hoosein.....Bhawnagar....			15-1...	Bo S N & Co
Sabarmati.....524	Mahomed.....Mangalore.....			15-1...	Bo S N & Co
Satranji.....547	Esmail...Karachi...			15-1...	Bo S N & Co

M. W. D. D.

Lhasa.....941	McDiarmid...N F.....				M M & Co

H. W. V. D.

Dwarka.....759	Moscon...Karachi...			14-1...	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Murray...	3120	East...	N F.....	25-1...	J Finlay & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool...		19-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 Ischia.....	2717	Belsito	Hongkong.....		17-1... F R S N Co
4 D Balduino.....	2684	Maganzini...	Genoa...		15-1... F R S N Co
5 Queensmoor.....	2402	Helmrich...	Antwerp...		23-1... T Morrison & Co
6 Carthasion.....	2575	Jones...	Dunkirk...		22-1..... T Morrison & Co
7 Bahesia.....	2304	Gillhober...	Trieste...		16-1... A L S N & Co
8 Othello...3327	Webster...	Hull..		18-1..	J Finlay & Co
9 Ranenfels...	3523	Pfeiffer...	Hamburg...		15-1... W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delta.....	4780	Snow.....	Shanghai...		2-2 P & O S N & Co
13 India.....	4184	Haddock...	London...		15-1...P & O S N & Co
15 Bezwada.....	3270	Brocq.....	N F.....		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Nawab s	Corkhill	Calcutta, Dec. 18
	Alamstarn s	Seibji	Hamburg, Dec. 11

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Wensleydale s ...	Oliver	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday:
Steamer D. Balduino Maganzini Genoa.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Marquis Bocquehan for Trieste.
" Nawab for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the 19th instant early in the morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—43 bales wool M. Jaith; 162 bales wool, 159 bales goat skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 48 bales wool D Kondermal; 80 bales wool; R Ragoonathdas, 40 bales wool E Sewji, 272 bales cotton-waste H E Bode and Sons; 1 bale cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 440 cwts white mineral Burn and Co; 80 bales cotton-waste T Damji 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 5 bales wool M Ruttansee; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 46 bales wool N Khataw, 75 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.
Gibralter s—5 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co.
City of Manchester s—6 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton Dewadker and Co.
Dalemoor s—350 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia—100 bales cotton 3,928 cwts gram Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton-waste H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—495 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—2000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.
Othello s—2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts yellow ochre Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Queenmoor s—510 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clodemoor s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 9,003 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Carthusion s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros, 500 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—21 casks skins, Barico N Stein; 5,033 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 8,000 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bros, 6,003 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts gingallyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Queenmoor s—531 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 160 bales cottonfly E Damji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ranenfels s—355 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann; 1 bale carpets, S J Tellary; 884 cwts teelseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,025 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfuse.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Marquis Bocquehan s—715 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 110 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 440 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bros; 1,626 bales cotton, and 3,399 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 8,003 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, S Cooverji; 715 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 550 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marquis Bocquehan s—100 bales cotton, Y Bossa and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 500 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 125 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Marquis Bocquehan s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Marquis Bocquehan s—1,875 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 225 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bohemia s—19 cwts turmeric, S Bassons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—162 cwts sharkfins flesh, R Abdoola; 45 cwts raisins, F Dhunjibhoy; 61 cwts sharkfins flesh, R Dhunji and Co.
Assaye s—34 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 120 chests opium S J David and Co.
Bingo Maru s—400 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—6 chests opium M Sukhdeodas; 10 chests opium, M Mansukhdas; 150 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 75 bales twist, D D Curranee and Co; 271 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 80 chests opium, S J David and Co.
Ringo Maru s—600 bales twist S J David and Co.
Ischia s—500 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Iran s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.
Ischia s—500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iran s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Bingo Maru s—3 cwts butter' Lingi Colounello.
Ischia s—57 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

S S Bombay Maru 2,339 tons Captain W A Evans sailed for China on 25th day of December with 2,146 bales twist, 18,615 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

700 bales twist, S J David and Co; 495 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

301 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, S J David and Co; 2,000 baskets onions R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,460 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 20 bags gum, C M Bhesania.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

2,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 700 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 3,800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 840 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI

100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co; 150 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 2,690 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

250 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 600 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR SINGAPORE.

24 bales twist H H Varin, 25 bags cumminseed, 41 bales twist 25 cases raisins, 5 cases jardaloo 54 bags wheat flour, 3 cases gum, assafotida and 34 bags chillas N Vadilal, 2,000 baskets onions R E Dadachanji, 14 cases galls J S Edellstin, 2 cases tea H Cowasji.

S S Chins 3,868 tons Captain G Berguglion sailed for Trieste on 25th day of December with 4,773 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR TRIESTE.

824 bags rapeseed Volkart Bros, 2,565 bags linseeds 1,477 bags teelseed Killick Nixon Co 1,250 cwts rapeseed 1,250 bags teelseed 1,558 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 550 bales cotton Volkart Bros 275 bales cotton A Moritz and Co, 110 bales cotton Glade and Co 224 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co, 255 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co 110 bales cottonD D Curranee and Co, 110 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons, 550 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

75 bales cotton A Moritz and Co, 500 bales cotton Volkert Bros, 100 bales cotton The Bombay and Co, 199 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton Woltar Pavri and Co, 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FUIME.

1,320 bags teelseed J Fachiri, 111 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Eugenie S Embricos 2,726 tons Captain A Embricos sailed for Marseilles on 8th day of January with the following cargo:—

795 bales cotton, 57,897 bags teelseed, 4,180 bags cast orseed, 1,850 bags linseed, 5,000 bags mowrasseed 7,383 bags groundnuts and 10,716 bags cotton-seed Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Lawada 2,124 tons, Captain C H Lane arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta and Coast Port with the following cargo:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

68 gunnies bags, 36 papers.

FROM COCONADA.

30 castor oil.

FROM PONDICHERY.

10 cotton-wastes.

FROM CUDDALORE.

10 groundnuts oil, 19 spirits, 392 sugar.

FROM TUTICORIN.

80 matting, 109 senna leaves, 64 gunnies bags, 17 cardamoms, 12 archellaweed, 26 coffee, 29 karia-foogalam, 3 gum.

FROM ALLEPY.

398 matting, 1,042 copra, 171 pepper, 23 betelnuts, 856 ginger, 28 pingal, 5 sufflower 5 sharkfins, 40 turmeric, 6 cutcheluns, 48 gunnies, 1,132 coir yarn, 2 fishmaws.

FROM COCHIN.

50 oil cakes, 1533 coir rope 12 soap 8 rice 45 coir yarn 6 fishmaws 200 pepper, 146 copra, 10 wild mace, 23 cocoanuts oil.

FROM CALICUT.

102 tea, 75 cotton, 206 coir yarn, 565 dry ginger, 100 tamarind, 265 copra, 20 pepper.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

BILLEB—BOULTER—February 6, at Rawalpindi, Georgina, eldest daughter of Conductor G. W. Boulter, Barrack Master, to Ferdinand William Billeb; of New York.

DEATH.

WATSON—January 3, at Nicholson Road, Lahore from heart failure, Christopher Watson, aged 70.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11-15 p.m.

Maxim: "Many go out for wool and come home shorn."—OLD PROVERB.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Intelligence has been received from England to the effect that Mr. Ratilal Ghellabhai Jagjivandas of Surat has passed the examination of a Barrister-at-Law in London.

MR. K. G. GUPTA.—The Member of the India Council, Mr. K. G. Gupta, is is stated, leaves Calcutta for the Deccan on the 27th instant. He will visit Madras about the middle of February and will return to England in the month of March.

HINDU MUNIFICENCE.—Two large amounts have just been contributed to the funds of the Modh Vanik Boarding School: Rs. 5,000 by Mr. Purbhudas Jivandas Kothare in honour of the new year, and Rs. 21,000 by Bai Moghibai, widow of Mr. Bhugwandas Mulchand.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-45 a. m. on Wednesday the 19th January. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 7-45 a. m. the same day.

A FAWAL FALL.—A Hindu labourer, named Vishu Krishna, aged 35, was seated on a scaffolding erected in front of a house in Kamatipura 5th Lane, when he overbalanced himself and fell on the pavement below, a height of about twenty feet and was killed on the spot.

THEFT AT APOLLO BUNDER.—Mr. P. Metzker, residing on the ground-floor of Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, reports that he retired to rest on Thursday leaving the door of his residence open. On his waking up some time after, he found his silver watch, with a gold chain attached to it, and a pair of gold sleeve links, of the collective value of Rs. 300, missing.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The thirty-fourth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Saturday the 15th instant, at 8 p.m. (S.T.), as the Anjuman-i-Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ibrahim Kaderi will deliver a lecture on the "Intellectual Progress of the Mahomedans of India" in English.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of one Azizabai, a Bene-Israel woman, aged about 80. It appeared from evidence that on Wednesday last the deceased slipped and fell down a staircase in her house at Bipon Road and was seriously injured. She was removed to the hospital where she died on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permision of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Batn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

March...	Pomposo ..... Hume
Overture.....	Zampa ..... Harold
Valse	Morgenblatter.....Strauss
Selection...	Ma Mie Rossette.....Caryll.
Egyptian Serenade.....	Amina.....Lincke
Characteristic Piece....	The Uhlan's Call...Eilenberg

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band the 116th Mahrattas will play the folowing programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani:—

March.....	A Bunch of Roses...Chapi
Piece	Evening in Toledo...Schemling
Valse Interme zzo	Flirtation ..... Stock
Selection	King of Cadamis ...Jones
Two Steps	Starland .....Connor
Slavonic.....	Rhapsody .....Friedemann

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day:—

March	Pro Patria..... Clark
Scene and Air (Cornet Solo).....	Jeanne Hachette.....Coneone
Descriptive Piece...	The Grasshoppers' Dance..... Bucalossi
Selection	Vera Violetta.....Eysler
Bell Gavotte.....	Ye Olden Chimes.....Batten
Valse	Red Roses.....Lehar
Selection	The Geisha.....S. Jones

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Colonel W. E. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, at the Esplanade Band Stand, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, B.M., this evening:—

Grand March...	La Riene de Saba.....Gounod
Valse	Maritana .....Wallace
Polka	Pandora .....Damare
Selection.....	The Dollar Princess...Leo Fall
Czardas from the O. P.....	Oer Geist des Dioniysos.....Crosman
Dances	Nell Gwynn.....German
Valse	Sarcarolle .....Petras
Two Step	Yip. I. Addy-i-Ay.....Colb & Flynn

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening:—

March.....	Bersaglier .....Eilinburg
Overture.....	Regina .....Colongues
Valse	Gold and Silver.....Lehar
Selection	Life on the Ocean.....Bending
Gavotte	Orynthia .....Hume
Descriptive	Whistler and his Dog ...Pryor
Selection	The Geisha .....Jones

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-morrow (Sunday):—

Spanish March.....	A Bunch of Roses...R. Chapi
Overture	Charles VI.....Halevy
Angels' Serenade...	La Serenata.....G. Braga
Grand Selection...	Il Lombardi ..... Verdi
Valse	Beautiful Danube...Strauss
Grand Fantasia...	Erin .....Basquit
Polka	Stefanie .....Fahrbach

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Prof. P. A. Wadia who has been all these years taking the Students' Brotherhood Class, having been appointed Prof. in the Deccan College, Prof. N. G. Welinkar M. A., LL. B., who had retired from the Teachers Council, will conduct the senior class of the Brotherhood to-morrow at 9-15 a. m. (S. T.) in the Prarthna Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when he will expound "Social and Political Ethic by Prof. Ritchie." The junior class will meet at the same time, at Bhuleshwar and will be conducted by Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar, M.A., when he will expound Blaskie's "Self-Culture."

RETURN OF PILGRIMS'.—The Haj being over, the pilgrims have started from Jeddah on their return journey and in the beginning of next week, no less than seven steamers, with about four thousand pilgrims, are expected to arrive in Bombay. The steamers, "City of Vienna" and "Alam" are expected on Monday next and the vessels, "Firozi" and "Fakhri," on Wednesday. s. s. "Markgrief" is also expected to arrive in Bombay during the course of next week with a batch of Hajis.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.—Tindal Balloo Genoo of prow No. 4467, makes a report in which he alleges that he had his prow made fast astern of the s. s. "Courland" lying off the Prince's Dock east wall on Wednesday. By the side of the prow lay two iron barges, Nos. 3260 and 3271. The steamship "Earl of Carrick" was entering the dock at about midnight, when owing to the strong tide, the stern of the "Earl of Carrick" struck the two iron barges with the result that the prow got smashed up between them and the s. s. "Courland" and sank. It contained 300 cane baskets and workmen's tools and materials. No lives were lost.

THE COLONEL DUNLOP SMITH MEMORIAL FUND.—The following further subscriptions have been received by the above fund:—H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Rs. 1,000; the Dewan Sahib of Bhavnagar, Rs. 300; H. H. the Nawab of Maler Kotla, Rs. 750; the Heir-Apparent, Palanpur, Rs. 200; Rai Kahan Chand (Solan), Rs. 50; the Commandanant Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, Rs. 300; Babu Kesrichand Kothari (Calcutta), Rs. 25; Kumar Manmath Roy Chowdhari (Madhupur), Rs. 100; H. H. the Nawab of Murshidabad, Rs. 500; Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy (Rawalpindi), Rs. 250; Mirza Ibrahim Ali Khan (Delhi), Rs. 20; H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Rs. 1,000.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.—On Thursday, Mr. S. R. Master, City Magistrate, Surat, disposed of the cases in which Mr. E. P. McLaughlin, City Excise Inspector, charged one Kayumbhai Motabhai Bursai, a well-known Surat merchant, with having illicitly sold 46 grains of cocaine to a customer who had been sent by the Inspector with four marked rupees to make the purchase, and also with being in possession of 2,000 grains of cocaine, which was found in a cupboard on the accused's house being searched. The accused having been found guilty was convicted on both the charges and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the first and a fine of Rs 200 on the second.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this institution:—In memory of the late Bai Ladkarbai Jamnadass Lalubhai, as stated in her will, through Sheth Kaliandass Vithaldass for self and co-trustee-Executors and Trustees of the late Bai Ladkorebai, the amount to be added to the permanent funds of the orphanage, and the interest to be spent for the orphanage, Rs. 1,000-11-0; Sheth Mulraj Khatao Makanji, in greetings of his son's marriage, Rs. 500-11; for feasts on Dewali Holidays as under:—Messrs. Bhagandass and Co., Rs. 20; Messrs. Hansraj and Co., Rs. 20; Messrs. Virji Valji and Co., Rs. 20; Sheth Ruttonsey Mulji, Rs. 20; Sheth Arjun Khimji, Rs. 10; Seth Karsondass Laxmidass, Rs. 10; Sheth Premji Gokuldass, Rs. 10; Sheth Vallabhji Hansraj, Rs. 5; Sheth Hansraj Hemraj, Rs. 2; Sheth Arjun Khimji, in memory of his father Sheth Khimji, Rs. 51; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 18 per day, Rs. 46-8; from the visitors of the Matheran Royal Hindu Hotel, Rs. 45; Sheth Jairam Bogha and Co., Leather merchants, every year, Rs. 25; miscellaneous donation less than Rs. 25, Rs. 76-8.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Sorabji Edalji Dareewalla, Chief Translater and Interpretor of the High Court, retires on pension from Monday on account of the sixty years' age limit after putting in a service of more than 38 years. He was first appointed a Junior Gujerati and Marathi Translater in 1874, and by dint of industry and hard and conscientious work rose to the topmost place in the department. Prior to his getting the permanent post Mr. Sorabji was twice appointed to act in the office, the responsible duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of the Supervising Officers. His work met with the approval of the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins. As a Translater, Mr. Serabji was considered a very valuable acquisition to the translation department on account of his long and varied experience, and as an Interpreter in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, which he attended for more than 27 years, he was able to exhibit the requisite degree of tact and fidelity interpreting evidence in the delicate matters which came before that Court. He gave entire satisfaction to the Judges who presided over that Court from time to time, including Mr. Justice (now Sir) Raymond West, who was conversant with the Vernaculars and was pleased to express his opinion in writing "I as Judge was much indebted to Mr. Sorabji for his valuable services as an Interpreter." During Mr. Sorabji's tenure of office there were no complaints about delays in translations and the annual revenue of the Translater's Office on the Original Side, which was highest in 1908, showed an increase of about Rs. 4,500 and reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 72,600.

THE ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY,

Sale of Work at Town Hall.

THE annual sale of work in aid of the work of the All Saints' Community, Mazagon, which is being held at the Town Hall, under the distinguished patronage H. E. the Governor, was opened yesterday by Mrs. Slade. There were in all nine stalls, which exhibited many beautiful pieces of ornamental needlework, seed and bead work, dressed dolls and kindergarten. The first (Refreshment) stall was held by Mrs. Davidson, who was assisted by Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Savile, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Trible, Mrs. Shore, Mrs. Brewster, Miss Just, Miss Dimmock and Miss Willis. The holders of the second (Cathedral) stall were Mrs. Collie, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Lumsden and Miss Fitzgerald. The third (Malabar Hill) stall was in charge of Mrs. Jardine, Lady Hughes, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Stanley Reed. Mrs. S. N. N. Wadia and Mrs. Greaves held the fourth (Mazagon) stall. The fifth (J. J. Hospital) stall was looked after by Mrs. Remy, Miss Gatrell, Miss Burke-Rooke, and Miss Woodstock. Mrs. Ashton Street, Mrs. C. N. Wadia and Miss Sells kept the sixth (Flower) stall. The last three (Holy Cross Mission) stalls were held by Miss Spense, Miss Millard and Mrs. Collyer.

Mrs. Slade said she had great pleasure in declaring the sale open and wished it great success.

The sale of the work then commenced and went on at a very brisk rate. The different stall-holders were soon busy inducing visitors to buy the articles and the latter very generously responded to the appeal made them to help a very deserving cause. The sale which will be continued to-day gives every proof of being a complete success, for which great credit is due to Mrs. Dimmock, Secretary, and the stall holders.

The H. M. "Hyasinth" Band played a selection of music.

It is announced in Berlin that 34 instead of 13 reserve regiments will be formed henceforth annually for training the reserves. Two of these regiments will be attached to each army corps. The estimates for this year provide for eleven more reserve regiments, and the whole 34 will be raised by 1911.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed M. Ladislaus Lukacs, a former Minister of Finance, to be Hungarian Prime Minister, and has empowered him to negotiate with the various political parties with a view of forming a new Cabinet.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management are entertaining the public to an entirely new programme, which will be presented to-day and the next week. The "Hunting Meet" is the star film. A girl's sweetheart is called to his regiment, and while he is away she marries his friend. On his return the man is surprised to find her married to his friend. He is naturally indignant at the girl's conduct but controls his feelings. To divert his mind he goes on a shooting expedition on the mountain. The mountain scenery shown here is simply grand and is absolutely true to nature. The expedition, however, is powerless to divert his thoughts from the girl, and leaving the party abruptly he returns to her, but gets bad reception on his attempting to kiss her, she raises an axe to strike him and he goes away disappointed. The girl's husband on return home finds a gun left behind by his friend in a corner of the room and suspects his wife of infidelity. She tries to explain but he would not listen to her and proceeds to turn her out when on opening the door he finds the old lover covered with blood, which proves the truth of her story. As the broken-hearted man attempts to rush away he falls dead. It is an extremely tragic story which this film depicts. "An Aviator's Thrilling Experience" is a comic picture in which the strange experiences of an aeroplanist are shown, and which are to set the audience roaring with laughter. The other comic pictures are "Chess Players," "Who will win my Heart" and "When prison bars and fetters are useless," are other comic, side-splitting pictures. In the first-named of these, two men are shown absorbed in playing a game of chess for a big sum. They are leaning over the table absorbed in the game and letting the hours pass away, insensible to everything, even their food. The next day the Manager of the establishment, where they are playing the game, asks them to go into another room; so they carefully remove their chess-board. They do not move although burglars have entered the room, one of whom points a revolver at them. The other has the impudence to take a cigar from the mouth of one of the players. When they have packed up several articles the burglars make good their escape amid the confusion they create by setting fire to the curtains by threwing the cigar on the floor. This does not affect the chess-players much. They are only displeased at being disturbed and remove to the borders of a lake to continue the game. One of them falls into the water, but even this would not make them give up the game. The other man takes the chess-board and joins the first where they continue the game and play it to a finish. "When Prison bars and fetters are useless" is another comic which should send the house home roaring with laughter. It shows the pick-pocket in a gaol, whom, like Lupin, the king of burglars, no chains can keep in bondage and who plays with the policemen like a cat with a mouse. The pick-pocket rolls them about and transforms them into effigies, afterwards throwing them through the window, where they immediately come to life and begin chase once more. The pick-pocket is caught the second time and is shut up between heavy iron bars; still he finds a means of escape and even imprisons the police and then quietly retires with his hands in his pocket laughing at the discomfiture of the policemen. "A woman's repentence" is a very pathetic picture. It is altogether an attractive programme and should draw a large number of spectators to the excellent Cinematograph.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary has thought it right to criticise the music at the Cinematograph. He says it affects the inmates of the Cama Hospital. Is it a pity he did not say this when the circus band was in full swing! Any how he is airing his own opinion and in this case we all know what value to put on it. Of course nothing is said of the band at the Skating Rink. Is it because they play there on muffled instruments, or is it on account of the Club Sessions? The criticism has caused a great deal of mirth and the whole thing has been treated by the public as a huge joke. We hope that this innocent source of enjoyment will always continue in Bombay, the public demand it, and their voice must be heard,—YOURS, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BOMBAY THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mrs. Dimmock, in her letter, states that the theatres in Bombay are not well-patronized. The reason is not far to seek. Let the management reduce the price of stall tickets to Rs. 3, and there will be a great improvement in the attendance roll. The Bombay public will not pay Rs. 5 for a ticket which is about 7s. 6d. It is too high a price for a family to pay and no other seats will suit.—YOURS, etc.,

M.

ENGLISH COMMEDY COMPANY.

"East Lynne" was put on the boards of the Novelty Theatre last night by the English Comedy Company and the piece was done justice more than enough. The audience was appreciative and Miss Maude Drewry who acted as Lady Isabel made the whole house weep and cry. Mr. Sydney Pease, the proprietor, who carried out the role of Sir Francis Leveson produced a marvellous effect. To-night the popular comedy, "Charley's Aunt" will be performed as the last item on the programme this season.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

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*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business masters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 15th January, 1910

IMPRUDENT CHARITY.

A GREATER contrast could hardly be found all the world over than that presented in one page of the *Times* of December 23rd. The first column and a half gave an account of "Winter Sports in the Engadine" in which Englishmen figure more largely and as greater experts than men of other nationalities. Divided from this by many lively paragraphs on foil-fencing, billiards and cricket, followed two columns of Christmas appeals for help from innumerable institutions, hospitals, missions that help the poor and unfortunate, Homes for the Blind or the Fallen, Good Samaritan Funds, Reformatories, Shelters, Sanatoriums, Free Meal Societies, Gentlewomen's Self-Help Associations, Soup Kitchens, Ragged Schools, Christmas Treat Fund for crippled poor children, Emigration Funds and many others, all admirable attempts at minimising the almost hopeless misery that eats into the vitals of the poor of London at all times, and especially at the bitterst, climatically, and most festive season of the year, when the difference between the merry-making possible for the rich, and the woful wants of the cold and submerged inhabitants of the largest and most opulent of modern cities is painfully apparent. There is a certain monotony about these appeals, and in a second two-column instalment of them printed in the issue of the 24th December. In general the expenditure has been far beyond the income; institutions started by enthusiasts and but slenderly endowed with anything more solid than splendid hopes, find their doors besieged by needy claimants for the help it is no longer in their power to give unless they go into debt. Money and gifts are begged for in every case. One, an "Apprenticeship and Skilled Employment" Committee, state that "last year's income was £85 and the expenditure £127. The Committee are further responsible for the return of a sum of £120 temporarily advanced by friends for the purpose of paying the apprentices' premiums." Another foresees a deficit if additional support is not forthcoming.

"Homes of Hope" ask for £800 to carry on the rescue work for which they were founded. It will be impossible to provide Christmas cheer for 123 blind men and women in another establishment unless the funds can be increased. The National Sanatorium Association finds it is compelled to limit the combat with consumption for want of money. The demand here is for £20,000 to continue the building that was begun and that is meant to accommodate 200 patients. Money for gifts of clothing and free meals is the request of the "Robin Society" of which Mrs. Mary Barnett is Secretary, and that last winter provided meals for 16,000 children. An influential Committee, with Lady Brassey for treasurer, asks for £8,000 to provide a shelter for the 200 women and girls who are homeless every night in London. "General" Booth is willing to run this shelter once it is handed over to him equipped for its purpose. Funds to pay off a debt of £500 on a Convalescent Home for Scarlet Fever Patients is another object for the charity of the benevolent. A somewhat similar institution exceeded its income by £200 last year and expects to find the same deficit to face at the end of this, unless help comes from the public. The new University College Hospital, erected by Sir J. Blundell Maple at a cost of £260,000, finds its maintenance budget increased by £9,000 for the year. Pounds eight thousand sterling of this will probably figure as a debt by 1910. Hence the urgent Christmas appeal. Another hospital wants £200 "to close the year free from debt." Twenty beds in an Ophthalmic Hospital are unfilled for want of funds. Still worse it owes £2,500 to its bankers, and £3,600 to trade creditors. A large hospital, with an income of £5,000, gaily spends £17,500 relying on voluntary contributions to treat its 2,800 in-patients and its 27,000 out-patients in the year. There is a pitiful sameness about these demands for assistance, scores more of which could be quoted and it is difficult to resist harbouring doubts first as to the economic management of the establishments in question and then as to the possibility of unnecessary overlapping in the scope of the various charitable associations. Whatever be the cause of the insufficiency of funds there must be something very wrong in the distribution of help for which enormous sums are yearly disbursed by the living, or are bequeathed by the wills of rich doners.

Let us turn now to the provision made in the Engadine for the holiday enjoyment of the well-to-do. Rinks seem to be the rule there this year, as they are all over the United Kingdom and beyond, for roller skating prevails to an extent never known before, though the craze was fairly violent thirty years ago. In the Engadine of course the rink is not of asphalte it is a beautiful sheet of ice as perfect as artifice can make it and is at the disposal of the duly accredited visitors to the high places at an early stage of the winter. The hotel rinks are generally filled to agony point by Christmas time. At St. Moritz and other advanced Alpine Stations, this inconvenience is "turned" by the institution of the private rink where the skaters who desire to combine social amenities with vigorous practice of "figures" may pursue their sport without endangering their own or any one else's limbs and where their nicest calculations and combinations will not be upset by ubiquitous children. To build and maintain a rink is by no means a cheap undertaking. The charges made by hotel keepers who have added this to their other winter attractions are consequently high and show no tendency to decrease, even with the multiplication of rules. Practically every big hotel has one of its own and jealously excludes all but those who stay under its roof. Whatever the cost, visitors, among whom Englishmen are in as large a majority as is always the case in every foreign resort where winter sports are to be had during the Christmas holidays, pay gladly for the amusement an ice-rink affords. It would no doubt shock the prejudices of many good people if it were suggested that impecunious and struggling London charitable associations might start such a popular diversion as a means of collecting the money they so badly want and so frankly beg for. And yet anything would be better than perpetual sending round of the hat. Bazaars are got up to assist favourite hospitals. They are not one whit more free from gulls than rinks. If a hospital ward has to be closed for want of funds and the gay and healthy public might be able to reopen it again through the profits that roll in from a rink, such a proceeding would not be more immoral than running recklessly into debt without any more visible means of getting straight again than the chance charity of the public.

THE NATURAL WEALTH OF BURMA.

THE area notified as reserved forests in Burma is now 23,581 square miles, the area having been increased by 770 square miles last year. The local Government deferred passing orders on some of the reserves applied for, for climatic reasons, in the Minbu division, until a further investigation has been made by the Conservator into the necessity for reservation, which involves the payment of heavy compensation to cultivators already settled within the area. The majority of the teak-bearing forests are now managed under working-plans or girdling schemes. The area of regular plantations is set down at 5,144 acres. The number of trees girdled rose from 101,000 in 1907-8 to 122,000 in 1908-9 and the quantity of timber extracted was twenty-nine million cubic feet as compared with twenty-six and a half. Less was worked by departmental agency in pursuance of the policy of restricting the extraction of teak by Government, but principally as the result of a favourable floating season, forest lessees in the Northern and Southern Circles obtained largely increased outturns. In the Pegu and Tenasserim Circles, while Government ceased operations in many of the forests, the lessees to whom they were granted were unable within the year to do more than preparatory work, and the result was a temporary reduction in the output of teak from these Circles. The production of reserved timbers other than teak and of unreserved timbers also increased. The teak market was weak throughout the year. Prices in the European markets remained stationary, but the dullness in the shipbuilding and other industries in which teak is most largely used resulted in a very limited demand. Exports from Burma were little more than half the average of the five preceding years. Indian markets, with the exception of Calcutta, were fairly satisfactory and prices for the better qualities were higher in consequence of the scarcity of supplies. Timber other than teak was exported to Europe in fairly large quantities, but is hardly yet able to compete with cheaper American and European timbers.

Mining proceeds apace and many new prospecting and exploring licenses were issued. Gold and ruby mining operations are now practically at a standstill. But the yield of petroleum increases. In 1907-08 it was 149 million gallons valued at ninety lakhs of rupees, in 1908-9, 173 million gallons valued at 103·69 lakhs. The Southern blocks of the Yenangyat field have become exhausted, but pospecting licences were taken out by several companies in other parts of the Pakokku district. The Burma Oil Company is reported to have extracted a much larger quantity of oil than in the previous year, while the Rangoon Oil Company more than doubled its output. The pipe-line of the Burma Oil Company was completed and conveyed large quantities of oil from the mining fields to the refineries near Rangoon, while large storage tanks have been built by several companies in the neighbourhood of Yenangyaung.

SHIPPING IN EAST AFRICA.

THE old demand that there should be a direct line of shipping running between England and East Africa and subsidized by Government has been uttered with such frequency that it has become almost tiresome, and when it was pointed out that the Germans are taking all the trade, the recent tired Government replied in terms which sounded suspiciously like "let them." It is possible perhaps that sentiment may be able to accomplish what common sense failed to do. We do not intend at this time to give figures of the decline of British and increase of German trade in East Africa, for they have been given frequently enough already, but the *Zanzibar Gazette*, a paper which is half official and half newspaper, contains a sad admission. During Christmastide a happy afternoon was spent by the European children of Zanzibar at an entertainment specially arranged for them by the wife of an official. It was exceedingly successful according to the account, but as one goes on, it is rather a shock to read "The Christmas tree, which had been specially brought from Hamburg, was hung with a variety of toys and when lit up presented a typical Christmas scene." Now Christmas trees are essentially of Teutonic origin and England imports a very large number of the trees which are sold every year. But this latter fact is known to very few locally those who have had dealings with the wholesale traders at Covent Garden. Therefore it is fairly safe to assume that the lady of the Zanzibar feast obtained her tree from Hamburg, not because she knew it would probably come from there originally, not because she thought it would cost too much to have it sent from England to Hamburg for re-shipment—but because there was no other way of getting it to Zanzibar at all. Here then we have the awful spectacle of the English children of Zanzibar receiving their German-made Christmas toys from a German grown Christmas tree brought to them on a German steamer. Why, it was not a good old English Christmas at all—just because the British Government cannot see why it should be in direct communication with its own colonies.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY Director of Ethnography for India, has this week issued a compilation of Notes on the Position of Women among Hindus, Moslems, Buddhists and Jains, by Rao Bahadur B. A. Gupte, his assistant. Mr. Gupte thinks the Congress of Religions may, with advantage, encourage the study of the social and religious position of women among the people he writes of. To assist in that study he has prepared the authoritative views of writers of these four denominations, describing woman as a wife, mother, daughter, sister, orphan and even slave of youth, all conditions of her life are therein described and, as is claimed, the evolution of the present-day women of India can be conveniently studied from his pages. From the woman-hating Jain and Buddhist periods women rose higher among the Hindus and higher still among the Mahomedans and the advance, though very slow, was quite chronological and Mr. Gupte thinks the present Brahmins and Native Christian ladies may learn much from his brochure. Women had a hard time under all four races, though they have more freedom now and are treated with greater respect than formerly. It will be long before the position of women in India resembles that of women in Christian countries. But Mr. Gupte gives it us, on the authority of Navalata, that only a small portion of females, not more than twenty at a time, obtain perfection, the perfect consisting chiefly of males, of whom one hundred and eight may be emancipated at once.

THE report, on which we based our remarks on Lady Muir Mackenzie's speech at Broach, was, it appears incorrect. What her ladyship actually said was this: "You may have heard of the Englishwomen who are working to obtain political recognition. There is behind them a far profounder motive than the gaining of a vote. Pushing them forward is a world movement which to-day is influencing India equally with Europe. Why has the new movement arisen? It is because the consciences of the highest type of women have been awakened. Women once thought they had but one duty in the world and that duty lay within the walls of their homes. Now they believe they have a duty towards their neighbours, towards the world at large. In Europe the leaders of the woman movement are in a great measure women who have worked in the dark corners of our great towns where they have seen terrible wickedness, poverty and suffering. Where such a state of things exists women and children are the prime sufferers. The mother heart has been stirred and these women have yearned for power to bring light where there is gloom, to redeem the helpless and rescue the little children."

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, Captain Greig, Military Secretary, Dr. Lucas and Captain Drummond, Captain Davies, A.-D.-C.'s, left Bombay by a special train at 11 o'clock last night from the Grant Road station for Rajkote.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY officiating Home Member, will leave for Home by the mail steamer of the 12th February to take up his appointment at the India Office.

SURGEON-GENERAL LUKIS, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, will proceed on tour in Northern India at the close of this month.

THERE is no truth in the statement that Mr. Brigstock has been transferred to Allahabad vice Mr. Atkinson. No appointment has yet been made.

THE CURSE OF MAHARASTRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are passing through a great crisis, and must settle for ourselves and our descendants, questions which as they shall be determined, will mean peace and prosperity or the calamity of the coming days. The main aspects of the present crisis must therefore be considered, its causes traced and energetically counteracted. Maharastra presents a very typical case for such a consideration; for none of the graver symptoms are wanting. It will be well, at the very beginning, to state clearly that all consideration of this subject must concentrate on what I consider the central cause a hateful combination of purposeless drift and an impotent but conscious spirit of compromise. Before now some have passingly noted this evil combination but few were those who thought it their concern to resist the drift, and of these some were helpless with a philosophic mind that compromised with it, while others did not abide by their resistance. The evil has grown and spread itself over Maharastra like a far-off curse paralysing every organized effort and corroding its manhood.

I speak of Maharastra of purpose for having moved amongst the poorest and the outcast who are the salt of the land and in close touch with the censured higher classes. I can speak of my own observations and experiences of how the curse is a hindrance to all good work. The initiation of good work has not been wanting, but the work has not developed as it could not for this curse, which sooner or later has swamped it or twisted it completely out of shape. The times easily afford very good examples and these of a more pronounced type in the political rather than in the social history of our struggles, and without going into invidious distinctions and party denominations or antecedents, one may well take into consideration the prominent features of political struggles and failures here in Maharastra for the past quarter of a century.

For over twenty-five years leaders of all denominations have tried to mould the body politic, attempted to give it an organization and to make it an instrument for good. And with what results! There is not even the semblance of unity amongst those, that have year after year congregated from place to place the intelligent and the educated have sought in vain for inspiration from the leaders, although they have enjoyed the pleasant excitement of being in crowds, while the plaint multitude and the masses have hopelessly failed to receive the faintest impress of the new spirit or wave, call it what you will and even the multitude is a shrinking unit. Whence this pitiful despairing result, what is this that has rendered abortive in the very moment of conception all that avowed sincerity, that proclaimed disinterestedness and self-sacrifice, that expressed ability and the energy that dies in harness? The causes are plural, but they all emanate from a blundering compromise, either with men or with principles resulting in a shameful want of co-operation amongst any given set or circle of men, till the entire armoury of political weapons is an astounding array of words, voiced or inked. And worst of all amongst the mere accomplished, there is pretended co-operation. There is the evil of personality, or personal power which the immediate "friends and admirers" justify the goody do nothings who feel honoured to be counted amongst the following condone, while some others sullenly resent, till such time as they can start a school and a party of their own and in their turn boss over.

To put it otherwise, all this comes of poverty of courage, a complete failure to convey quality, the resultant cowardice being a positive force manifesting itself variously. During one calender year the political thermometer has oscillated swiftly from freezing to boiling point and vice versa. From an unmitigated advocacy of autonomy a typical extremist condescends to resent the barring of his candidature under the Reforms, while the exuberance of welcome on the part of the fair types of moderates has freezed down to utter disappointment. Yet all these have their seasons stated in felicitous English that might well be too despair of many. The manner of both, shares a certain amount of desperation, that is not justified by facts as they are. Their language is either loose or intemperate, suggests or magnifies, but does not state facts, unchallengeable. This symptom of inflation is perhaps incident to too much use of words and the remedy evidently lies in recourse to things as they are—and action. Till then how does the situation affect the following which consists of the attending or attentive educated classes and the absent but interested multitude.

The educated classes I will call the intelligent classes, for of education beyond a language which opens up never avenues of thought-forces all the rest is a doubtful quantity, so far as culture and character building is concerned, for that is left almost entirely to the individual to the inherent capacity of the individual to develope or to drift. The intelligent classes as a rule are judges by result, and their allegience is rather a very meek factor. They have, in what ways they can, asked for a definite direction understandable and possible, if only for results, and are prepared to wait in infinite patience biding their time; but the leaders are yet awhile waiting for unanimity in their counsels. The multitude on the other hand are more or less ignorant but they know their ordinals have and an instinctive commonsense. True, they lead customary and foreseless lives that fluctuate with the seasons, but for all their timidity, they will not be favourable subjects to the flights of present day speeches and writings, for they understand them not. They value truth in proportion to its ability to be potent. Associate with them and when you understand their ways of expression and thought, this is what they say in a vague sort of manner, "The Bhalai (goodness) of the Sirkar is great and if we want them to give us any rights the direction must be drawn from a superior source or there will be no good work."

With the unit representing the multitude the broad outline of the failure is complete. And even the same is true of the history of social conditions and the verbose efforts of their reform and improvement. It is after more than score and some odd Conferences that meagre efforts are being made to initiate a movement with independent funds for the amelioration of the depressed classes. In other departments of social reform not a hundredth part of what has been promulgated has been acted up to. Verily the social and political reforms are much imprisoned in their moral backbone. Or else ere long would the curse that snaps co-operation and poisons the very vitals of citizenship have expended itself. And now that the culminating stages are being reached, we find the majority of the intelligent classes apathetic, while the minority having artifically worked itself up to the ecstasy of martyrdom are exploding themselves in Browing pistols and complasently expect to be passed down in history as Saviours, forgetful of the brand of murder.

Thus far and no more is the firm resolution of the Government that will not yield when perforce it must not. But what can be said of the people, of the parties and the interested multitude. With the extension of these pistol explosions, has poured in a string of horror-stricken denunciation in set formulæ, but once more was aggregious failure exhibited in meeting the situation. Apparently, every Moderate is not a sacrificing suffering workar, and may be every Extremist not a diabolical intriguer. But when the multitude and the intelligent, recently had an opportunity, they applied the test, and asked as to how many of the leaders would abjure their role in India their cheese and their carriages with horses unyoked, and given the opportunity; would cross the frontiers to join the struggle with Mr. Gandhi in distant Africa. Silently and as suddenly has the reply come "none, Brutus, none," and they have pondered, for never in British history had the Indian, such moral, such just basis for a struggle wherein even very death would be heroic. While the intelligent are thus taking note of the impotence and foreslessness of those whose sole concern and duty it is to lead and set the mark, the multitude bows before fate and kismet still wait for strength drawn from a superior source. But the multitude has its debts to pay and spends such strength as is vouchsafed in paying them, and sinks into prayer again for a heroic dose of economic relief, its needs being food, clothing and light. But even this customary groovy multitude has spoken wisely and this time not vaguely, for it will not mistake the frenzy of murder for love of country. The Extremist is engaged in his diagnosis and his etiology of the bomb and the Moderate is counter talking it by his knowledge of the failure of the new cult in all history. But now rare are acts of will. After every practical mistake, out of which disaster has grown and manifested, the leaders have not corrected it, with their energies. They have either preached or taught or journalized, rarely, very rarely acted. It is the curse again, for a concerted action was, and is necessary, for none has or had courage to stand, or fall alone and unaided.

It has not been possible to extricate ourselves from this course, for the plan of work has never been so far from within without, and few have realized that it is not by beads reverted to Shivaji or Alamgir or for the matters of that to any history of past struggles whether here or elsewhere that we can combat the dragon of today. Others look to modern Japan. But they are willing to forget that Japan passed through a very invigorating and unsparing apprenticeship of introspective correction; till its cannon could be aimed by ideas, with men of faith behind it, till the mainspring of self-less co-operation made the cannon articulate the voice of Japan's sons; and the gods and the elements joined to record the triumph of the century. It was Japan's introspective apprenticeship that fruitioned in the masterful preponderance of the common interests of that nation. This is of no use are now, who study to do exactly as was done before, who can never understand, that to-day is a newar day. Why shut our eyes to the fact, that never before was such a combination of circumstances as that of the present day and that the rules to meet it are not set down in any history. Yet why be readers of history, why not for once the makers of history? We have much to learn, much to unlearn, a great deal of lying vanity. We have to realize our rhetoric and justify our rituals. We yet have to be free men by love and self-denial, before we can create or import, our liberty cap from across the seas. The land will not, it cannot—any longer tolerate illusions; it has had enough of romance, and murderers shall not be heroes.

The present struggle will not be decided by the power to terrorise, not by the power of denunciation nor even by mere loyalty, but by the motive principle. It is not a question whether we shall be a multitude of people. No, for that has been decided conspicuously and once for all, by the entire land willing to be conquered by its very sons on behalf of Britain, centuries back, when a power for peace was deliberately imported and now the will and testament of the people cannot be undone by Browning pistols nor by the drivelling and huckstering away of every principal of humanity and manhood, and the hopes of the people. The trustees of this driveling power, classify them as you will, are energetic only when mischief is done, others when mischief is to be criticised, but bein embesille as corpses when evil is to be prevented or frank and manly co-operation is needed.

We want men of action, ever so little, who can open their eyes wider than the readings of history, who will live now, and in the present and take a step further, ne backward creeping sycophers, men of elastic and moral mind, complimental men who can freer swing their arms and farther piesce, perceive and help the destiny of the land to its realisation, yet wait unexcited and unexcitable. This is the most where the patriot must plant himself, this the altar where virtuous young men to whom friendship is the dearest covenant should bind themselves to loyalty, resist the curse and abide by that resistance, kindle the well-nigh extinguished flame of love and bring forgotten truths to the eyes of men. The present day conditions are very very favourable to progress and more to the removal of absurd restrictions and antique and dead inequalities. We must proceed instructed by the latest lessons of failures, to carry out, not the Bill of Indian Rights but first and foremost the Bill of Indian Duties. Faults may appear in the working but the curse being consumed, will suggest their own remedies. No more can there be room for adventurers in politics, who having attained some reputation by misreading history, think they can afford to join the devil's party; for it is odious these offenders in high life who maintain the curse that they may grow on it.

Now is the opportunity, for even as I write, Maharastra moves under the gloom of a calamity which darkens down over the minds of good and thoughtful men. There are those who would move, and work to eliminate the spirit of evil, but are paralysed into impotance and pitifully look to Government to eradicate it. To the Government the situation spells repression, at its best a stern but forced necessity, at its worst, as some have suggested, perhaps an aid to sedition. But this doctrine of repression is one, of many degrees, and travelling up from its base of primal necessity, reaches the heights of calm and absolute self-command, typified in the pro-consuls who move the main-springs of the Government of the land. To the people and their leaders this self-same doctrine of repression has been a doctrine of elimination, by choice, free and untutored. Various and diverse have been the suggestions, as to the course to be followed. All have observed the form, but mere form will not satisfy the spirit of the land. What is urgent and imperative is an infinite sympathy that will not "kick-out" the youngsters, for they are the worst sufferers, but understand them, a sympathy that will not kill thought, and thinking, but by its very kindness divert it into useful channels. We have had enough of preachers and teachers, and journalists who in the luxury of their expression, or the irresponsibility of their position, have failed to hold forth examples. They have divorced themselves from youth, and therefore have not a chance of correcting its vagaries. It is no use cutting up youth, and holding it under a blind discipline. The plan has failed, for youth is cunning and has resorted to secrecy the very kingdom of Satan. No, trust the youth and respect it, and it will not only be taught, but learn, and what is more, unlearn. I write from experience. Youth will be plaint if you are generous and will not trifle contemptuously with its native thought. The days of drift are gone and beyond school and college hours, the free process of absorption and assimilation of ideas, while yet it may remain free must now be guided and influenced by free talks and the teaching by example of very primary duties. You cannot shut out the youth. Let youth look on and not find that the elders themselves are hopelessly given to not minding their own business for the result will be disastrous.

I know of examples where the simple recourse to free and frank conversation has resulted in the removal of dangerous ideals, and this of youths and elders as well, who, as they said, were always disrespectfully thrust away by men whom they had approached. How many Moderates, may I ask, are willing to mix with their opponents on social terms, hold social functions and try and reduce the zone of danger by giving a chance to the misled to effect an intelligent change. First this is a thankless task, and secondly one of keen suffering, and well do many shirk it, value as they do their skins. It is a duty—a heavy duty—and the youth and the elders who have moved astray will not come to you, but will be brought round. In the every day routine of business life. I have opportunities of meeting such as these and they are most frank if you will allow them to be and soon do learn and know better.

It is this that will work and succeed in eliminating and eradicating the present evil. Repression will check and administer relief but it is the people and the leaders who must co-operate and work on the very mind-ground of the youth and weed out the unnatural and artificial growth. The evil is there, and is growing, whoever planted it and now the punishment of the planter alone will not avert the growth. There are many and many who can exert an immense influence over their own little homes and circles, their dependents and employees of a positive nature, who can, if they will eliminate desperate despairing cowardice and implant a tranquil fearlessness. I believe that this cannot be accomplished by Beshminte Bans issued by a priesthood of dunces and idlers, for they would fall as flat and ridiculous, if not more as Papal Bulls in these days on English soil and English minds I believe, that it will be accomplished by sympathy, by a religious receiving from higher principles as will put a soul in the country's manhood and consume the corroding curse of compromise with truth and facilitate co-operation between men. Then not in vain, will the events of the last few years and months and days, have taught their necessary lesson.

It is weakness, that some make virtue of moderation, even animated moderation, for the power is not there to cure the opposite excesses. It is weakness that there is Extremism, for it is intoxication of unhealthy and morbid excitement. First and foremost must the curse draw our attack, for with its elimination will it be possible to establish living traditions. Then it will be some time before one may speak of the virile manhood the Bliss of Maharastra.—Yours, etc.

R. K. MULKAR.

451 Walkeshwar Road.

HEPPERON, the South African runner, who competed in the Olympic Marathon, has challenged Dorando to a Marathon race, to take place in England at Easter, for £100 a side and the best terms offered.

THE Dominion Government has purchased the old British cruiser "Rainbow" as a training ship for the new Canadian Navy, and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a second and larger warship.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MANIFESTO BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Macara again Active.

THREE MEMBERS RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has issued a long manifesto to the nation, whom he addresses as "Britons and Patriots." He says: "We are losing our comparative position in the world. It is impossible to play fast and loose with destiny. You have an opportunity which you will never have again. It will be the glory of this generation if it strengthens the foundations of our unparalleled dominion, but an eternal disgrace if it allows it to fall. We can draw closer the sister States by commercial union and pave the way to the federation which I see constantly before me as a practical object, which will prolong through the future ages the glorious traditions of our race."

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Bradford last night, ridiculed the ambiguity of Mr. Balfour's fiscal principles. He did not doubt that the electors would strike a decisive blow for freedom.

Mr. Macara has issued another manifesto, emphasising the vital necessity of Free Trade to the cotton industry. A manifesto, by 600 cotton masters, says Tariff Reform would be an appalling disaster.

LATER.

The elections began to-day with the unopposed return of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for West Birmingham, Mr. J. W. Hills for Durham City, and Hon. W. E. Guinness for Bury St. Edmunds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 14.

The London correspondent of the *Englishman* wires: "A novel feature of the contest is the number of Unionists offering wagers in large sums that Tariff Reform will not increase the price of food. 'Dumping Shows' containing foreign made goods, have been opened throughout the country as object lessons and continue to be announced daily. The bitterness of feeling is probably unequalled since the great reform struggle of 1832."

INDIA AND THE CROWN COLONIES.

The Emigration Committee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Committee, appointed to enquire regarding Indian emigration to the Crown Colonies has practically concluded its evidence. The Report has not yet assumed its final shape and is not likely to be ready before the meeting of Parliament.

THE GULF ARMS TRAFFIC.

Indian Action to be Taken.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

In view of the failure of the Brussels Arms Conference, Lord Morley and the Indian Government are conferring as to steps to terminate smuggling in the Persian Gulf.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Unanimity of the Powers.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Ottoman representatives in Paris and Rome have telegraphed that the Foreign Ministers have made verbal declarations on the Cretan Question similar to those of Great Britain and Russia.

AMERICAN STEAMER WRECKED.

Thirty Drowned.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A telegram from Mashfields, Oregon, states that the Railway steamer "Czarina" has been wrecked. The crew took to the rigging but were gradually swept off. Thirty were drowned. The spectators on shore were helpless.

THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Sir A. Jones' Successor.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Earl of Derby will succeed the late Sir Alfred Jones, as President of the British Cotton-growing Association.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Further Debentures Issued.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has issued another million of four per cent. debentures at 92½.

TROUBLE IN THE COAL TRADE.

Northern Strike Possible.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Twenty collieries in Northumberland, representing 12,000 men, are still idle. Fifty thousand Durham miners have issued an appeal to the whole country to strike.

BIG FIRE AT KILBURN.

Repetition of Clapham Outbreak.

NO LIVES LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A fire has occurred in Kilburn recalling the recent outbreak at the Clapham Junction. Eight shops belonging to Evans, drapers, and four others were destroyed. As it was early closing day there were only a hundred employees on the premises and all escaped. Damage is estimated at £100,000.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOMALILAND.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Sir W. Manning has started for Berbera to assume his post.

MILITARY AGITATION IN MADRID.

Protest against Favoured Promotions.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Grave military agitation has arisen in Madrid in consequence of the excessive promotions in connection with the Melilla campaign, ignoring the system of seniority. Five hundred dissatisfied officers made a demonstration outside the offices of the *Military Journal* which protested against the promotions, and cheered the editors. A number of demonstrators were arrested and imprisoned in a fortress and the Captain-General was dismissed.

THE "AKASH" SEDITION CASE.

Accused's Apology Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

The "Akash" sedition case was taken up on Friday before Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Accused Ganesh Lal, editor, proprietor, printer and publisher of the newspaper *Akash* offered an apology which was accepted by the Court subject to production of one surety for Rs. 1,000.

The following is the wording of the apology:—"I beg to express my deep regret for having written and published a seditious poem entitled 'bharat mataki faryad' in the issue of my newspaper *Akash* dated 4th November, 1909, and for other articles published from time to time in the *Akash* which I know to be seditious or objectionable. I humbly apologize to Government for publishing these articles and beg for forgiveness and I hereby solemnly undertake not to write or publish any seditious matter in future."

OUTRAGES ON THE E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Meeting to Adopt Measures of Prevention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

In view of repeated outrages on the E. B. S. Railway line a notification has been issued to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipalities in Barrackpore sub-division over the signatures of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and six others of Barrackpore, calling a meeting of leading inhabitants of the sub-division for Sunday next the 16th instant at the house of the late Babu Harakishen Sharkar, near Barrackpore station. At this meeting will be discussed measures of preventing a recurrence of these offences.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Protest against Restriction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

The Rohtak Bar Association has sent a letter to the Registrar, Punjab Chief Court, protesting against the Chief Court circular relating to restricting the number of legal practitioners in the Punjab. The Association regards the proposal as opposed to the best interests and traditions of the profession. "Enough restrictions," the Association says, "already exist in the shape of various examinations, and any further restriction is sure to be highly unpopular. Moreover no such restriction existed in any other part of the civilised world." The Association suggests the method of raising the status and improving the condition of the legal profession by recruiting the judiciary from amongst legal practitioners as is done in England as well as in other provinces in India. This would, they say, improve the judiciary as well.

NETRA DACOITY CASE.

Another Arrest Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Another arrest in connection with the Netra Dacoity case was made by the Bengal C.I.D. this morning, when several officers searched the house of Rajoni Bhattacharji of Sukea street, Calcutta. Rajoni who was present at the search was taken into custody and will be tried along with the two youths arrested in connection with the same case.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 14.

News from the Frontier states that the Amir has left Jallalabad on a shooting excursion along the Kafristan border. A party of Afghan refugees who were with Sardar Ayub Khan at Lahore have left Peshawar for Kabul having been granted permission by the Amir to return to Afghanistan.

MESSRS. PERSONS AND COMPANY, recently applied to the Calcutta Corporation for the purchase for trade in skins of the rats which are daily caught in connection with the rat destruction campaign. The application has been refused and it has been decided to destroy the rats by fire to prevent infection.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHING IN INDIA.

Higher Standard Required.

IMPORTANT NEW SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Revenue Department has issued a resolution dealing with the subject of the adoption of a standard curriculum by Provincial Agricultural Colleges and the grant of some degree to students. A suggestion to this effect was made by the Board of Agriculture which held its second meeting at Pusa in January 1906 and the local Governments have been consulted upon it. Reviewing the work already accomplished, the resolution states that since 1901 satisfactory progress has been made in the development of a policy which may be expected to have an ever-increasing effect on the welfare of the great mass of inhabitants. A strong staff of experts has been engaged at Pusa and the strength of the Indian Agricultural Department increased from 6 officers to over fifty, but a stage has been reached when the need for competent assistants, trained in India, has been felt and in order that scientific training shall eventually enable the country to fill the higher posts with indigenous talent, higher education in agriculture and its specialized branches has become necessary. It is now intended that students shall have a three years' course in a Provincial College and a further post-graduate study of two years at Pusa. With regard to degrees or diplomas it has been decided with the concurrence of local Administrations that passed students be entitled to be Licentiates of agriculture. Except in Bombay the Agricultural Colleges will not be affiliated to the Universities but will remain under the control of the Directors of Agriculture. The value and the status of the new degree as reorganised is a difficult question owing to the condition of agriculture varying so much in the different Provinces, but for the present it has been arranged that all Provinces adopt a 3 years' course with the standard curriculum drawn up by the Board of Agriculture and that admission and the final tests be approximately uniform. The Agricultural degree will be recognised as equivalent to a B. A. or B. Sc. as a qualification for Government posts but the local Government are left to decide these matters according to local conditions.

THE CRIMES ACT EXTENSIONS.

Calcutta Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The morning papers comment on the extension of the Crimes Act and Seditious Meetings Act to the whole of India.

The *Englishman* warmly supports the Government decision but says, "It is too tardy."

The *Statesman*, while supporting Government, suggests that Government will be well advised to issue a brief explanation of their unexpected decision.

The *Indian Daily News* says the Government of India is justified in taking this step in view of the recent lamentable outrages.

The *Bengalee* regrets the extension of the Act and says:—We deplore acts of lawlessness and violence. We condemn them with all the emphasis that we can command. But we are constrained at the same time to observe that the remedy that is now sought to be applied will not touch the heart of the evil, but will only interfere, with these healthy public activities on which the welfare of the people and their contentment so largely depend.

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—The extension to British India generally, including the Punjab, of the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 is probably a measure of precaution. The conditions in this province (the Punjab) are distinctly better than they were in 1907, but should any circumstances arise which would necessitate the resort to special legistation aimed against sedition it would be undesirable that any delay should occur in consequence of the necessity for making out a case for the Governor-General-in-Council's sanction to the extension to the Province of these Acts.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST SIR L. HARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Additional Magistrate of Comilla, yesterday took up the case against DineshChandra Guha, charged under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The Public Prosecutor renewed his application for an amendment of the proceedings by the addition of words to the effect that accused was concealing his identity with a view to commit an offence to make an attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor. The defence objected to any amendment at that stage as being contrary to law and prejudicial to the accused. It was pointed out that in the Police report not the slighest insinuation was made that the accused had any intention to commit an offence much less an attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Magistrate remarked that he was doubtful if he had any power to amend the proceedings drawn up by the District Magistrate. There was a long discussion as to the legality or propriety of an amendment.

At this stage the Court asked the Government Pleader if he could cite any authority to support his position. He said he had none and wanted an adjournment which was granted.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The opium revenue to the end of December was better than the estimate by 84 lakhs. The actual was 592 lakhs against the estimated 508 lakhs.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

To be Major-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Maharajah of Scindia of Gwalior has been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the British Army. His Highness has been staying here as Lord Minto's guest and leaves for his capital to-night.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB.

Visit to Multan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

Sir Louis Dane with Lady Dane is on a tour in the Muffasil. In Multan the Municipal Committee presented them an address of welcome, to which His Honour, replying, said that they had a very special reason for taking interest in Multan as they were married at that place and had much looked forward to revisiting the city. His Honour referred to the improvement Multan has made both in outward look and in internal trade, and alluded to the plague that raged furiously last year. His Honour concluded by saying:—"You welcome the dawn of an era of more harmonious working between the various communities represented on your Committee. I am afraid the want of harmony in the past has conduced at any rate in the past, to difficulties, pecuniary and other, in which you find yourselves, and it has certainly cost Multan much of the fair fame as a model municipality which she used to enjoy. Probably, however, it was only a case of the darkest hour which comes before the dawn, and you have my fervent wishes that the dawn of harmony, however dimly discovered amidst the dark clouds of religious and factious rancour, may be the presage of a splendid day of civic and commercial prosperity in which all citizens of this great and historic city and their representatives will forget these petty and trivial but irritating differences and work together harmoniously for the general good in which their individual prosperity is indissolubly bound up. That it is easy, with the exercise of a little forbearance and tact, to settle differences is clear from the case of Bhawal Haq and Prahladpuri shrines where formerly discord used to prevail, but where now all is harmony."

A BURMA STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Great Loss of Life Feared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 14.

News was received this morning by the Irrawady Flotilla Co., of the total destruction by fire near Dedaye on Thursday night of their splendid new express steamer "Kashmir." The Kashmir, under the command of Captain Pugh, left Rangoon at 7 a. m. on Thursday for Mandalay, this being her maiden voyage apparently. She called at Dedaye and anchored in the stream for the night. At night about 8 p.m. a fire broke out and although all the vessels' fire appliances were immediately brought into play the flames spread so rapidly that the crew were driven from the pamps. The "Kelse" came to the assistance of the "Kashmir," but she herself caught fire and her upper decks were destroyed though her hull and engines were intact. It is believed that all the passengers of the "Kashmir" have been saved. She carried only two first class passengers, Messrs. Wragge and Neepmaker, and these are safe. It is feared the loss of life amongst the crew is heavy. The Manager and Marine Superintendent left for the scene by a special launch taking with them medical assistance. The steamer "China" was despatched in the afternoon to take on the "Kashmir" passengers and the cargo flat which latter she had been towing and which was saved. The "Kashmir" is said to have been worth eight lakhs of rupees.

LATER.

A later telegram from Dadaye this evening says that four deck passengers and seven lascars are missing and two lascars are dead.

THE NEW MADRAS COUNCIL.

Appointment of a Canara Catholic.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, JANUARY 14.

The members of the Canara Catholic community assembled at a crowded public meeting, presided over by Dewan Bahadur Alex Pinto, retired first class Deputy Collector, to thank Government for the nomination of one of them, Mr. P. F. Xavier Saldanha, landholder and coffee merchant, as a member of the Legislative Council of Madras and to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Xavier Saldanha.

There is intense satisfaction over the appointment among the Catholics of Canara who in the two districts number over 1,50,000, and form a most loyal and important section of British subjects.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Preparations for the Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

No further appointments have yet been made to the Imperial Legislative Council and the list of officials to be nominated are now before the Viceroy. Admission cards are being issued to the press and visitors.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Agitation in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 14.

In the middle of last month the text of the resolution passed at a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. B. Cowasjji Barrister, protesting against the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal and asking not to relax efforts to secure the fulfilment of the pledge bequeathed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen and to disallow the recruitment of Indian coolies for service in Natal, was submitted to the Viceroy.

The Viceroy's reply, now received, states that the Government of India's attention has been given to the matter and that they are using their best endeavours to obtain sympathetic treatment for British Indian subjects in the Colony.

FAREWELL BALL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

As Lord Minto is due to vacate office in the beginning of the next cold weather his personal staff headed by Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith and Lieutenant-Colonels Crooke Lawless and Victor Brooke and other members entertained Calcutta Society at a farewell ball this evening. The invitation was cordially responded and over 600 ladies and gentlemen were present.

HOITY, TOITY, WHAT GROANS ARE THESE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appears over the signature of Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal in the columns of your contemporary under the heading of "Bombay Share Bazar—Reform Needed." I suppose "the silent and deep-thinking brokers" is meant for Mr. Dadiba and "Do not want political speeches, portraits, or newspaper eulogies" is a personal attack on me. Mr. Dadiba is an estimable young man, when his head is not off the track. He is the son of a dear friend of mine, the late Mr. Merwanji, and I have an ancestral regard for him. But I am so much afraid of his congenital propensities, that I am even afraid to chide or anger him for his foolish utterances and I pass them by with a smile. He has stated "Members of the London, Calcutta and Madras Stock Exchanges have severely commented upon the situation existing in Bombay." I boast of a wider acquaintance with the Stock Exchanges of the world, in the streets of which I have often acted, but I am astonished to learn I have not heard of the Bombay Stock Exchange having excited a ripple among them. "What is Hecuba to him or he to Hecuba?" we thought; but the Bombay Stock Exchange now will be proud to learn that the eye of the Stock Exchanges of the world is directed on it. Only the New York Stock Exchange is not mentioned, but perhaps it is an omission.

Now about the true facts of the Petit shares. Some months ago a syndicate was formed for buying up Petit shares, not for investment, but for rigging them up. It could not of a certainty, have been for investment; when owing to the present abnormal depression in cotton industry, shares of every Mill are seeking a lower and still lower ground, how could a man outside a lunatic asylum buy at a price which it only twice reached in the most prosperous times, and even then by manipulation? The financing of them was most shady and costly; and if they make a grievance of what I say, I am answerable to them. The Banks refused to take the principal's name and the shares had to be guaranteed by the brokers, some of whom were so cautious of their skins that they would only guarantee them on condition that they sold the same shares forward simultaneously in the market and carry them on from settlement to settlement. The principal acceded to these monstrous terms with a view to keep these shares out of sight. He paid monstrous commissions which impecunious men pay to Marwaries, which do not appear in the "Bonds." Of all this the Board of the Brokers' Association was aware, and they warned the brokers to beware of the trap. But the brokers and their customers were human, like the rest of us.

On Wednesday the 5th January, the market closed for Petits for January settlement at 3,407½ and for February at 3,307½. It opened on Thursday about the same rate but was quickly taken up to 3,925. A little before the closing of the market the shares were down to 3,715, but at the last minute of its closing the rate was put up to 3,925. The February shares throughout the day to the closing fluctuated between 3,300 and 3,350. When the brokers of the "bull" principal were bidding for shares at 3,900, another broker sold a hundred shares at 3,300 for February. They were genuine bonafide shares, on which the Bank would give accommodation no longer. The shares sold at 3,300 could belong to no other than to one of the syndicate, for what person out of an asylum *will not* sell his security at 3,900 for ready cash, but sell it at 3,300 for a payment a month after? Mr. Dadiba was the broker of this principal who sold these hundred shares at 3,300. The subsidiary broker whom he employed to sell had another big commission for his guarantee, for he sold them at a higher rate than 3,300. Will the same purity and straight dealing obtain in the New Stock Exchange?

Of all the woes Heaven thy wrath could send,
Oh! save me, save me, from such a friend.

Early on Friday morning the Board was confronted with a difficult situation. While the Board was deliberating, I received a communication from the principal of the syndicate that he wished to see me and was ready to come to my office, if I was too busy to go to his. I said I was a broker and I was bound to go wherever called. I left the meeting with the Board's permission, but before leaving had the Board pass a resolution to stop all business in Petit shares, and all auctions. Mr. Dadiba sent me a request to let him accompany me, to which I raised no objection. But I now wish I had not taken him, anyhow not have allowed him to leave me and to go to the syndicate's private deliberations, I stayed to discuss the question for about three hours, told the principal my mind on his conduct and the way to the ruin of himself he was seeking, and not having come to terms left him. I assembled the Board, told the members the result of my interview and advised them to pass a resolution to give notice to the principal through his brokers to buy the shares on their account by a public auction. The message was taken to [illegible] but he gave no heed to it; he sent notices to his brokers the following morning, i.e., Saturday, that he had fixed the price for the undelivered shares at 4,000. Exception has been taken to the Board's resolution; why should not the rule of the Exchange have been followed viz, the brokers buying up the shares by public auction on behalf of their principals? The reasons of the Board were weighty and well thought out. The Board knew the weak financial position of the principal, which had come to such a low pass that his own brokers refused to carry forward to the next settlement his shares as they were afraid of the financial position of their principal. It was because they refused that brought matters to present pass. There were already about 425 transfers delivered to him for signature. There were further notices of claims for 700 shares more and if the brokers had picked them from auction at 4,000 or over, and ultimately if the principal was unable to raise money on the whole 1,100 shares, then the second stage would have been worse than the first. For in order to pay money for the 1,100 shares the brokers would have to re-sell these shares on account of their principal, and that principal eliminated as a buyer, the shares might have been sold not over 3,000 to 3,100, for last year even in times better than these they were selling at 3,000. And where was the harm in the principal buying on account of his brokers by public auction? If I do not deliver shares bought for my customer, my customer's remedy is to buy up on my account at auction. And that remedy was given to him by the Board.

How generous the Board was to the buyer. The closing rate on Thursday for the shares was something between 3,700 and 3,800. After the closing of the market the same evening it was 3,600. There were sellers at less, provided the brokers guaranteed the money—which was no wonder, for Mr. Dadiba had sold the shares for the next settlement at 3,800. No transaction had been done in the market over 3,925. The principal sending the notices that he had fixed the rate at 4,000 had acted illegally for no business at 4,000 had passed. The principal having acted illegally, the Directors had a right to decide which was the true rate on Thursday. The true rate would have been 3,400 to 3,425; for when shares were being bought at 3,800, and 3,900, one of the syndicate was selling through Mr. Dadiba, genuine shares at 3,300. Therefore the Board would have been justified in fixing a rate about a hundred over the price the principal put for February. The penalty of one hundred would have sufficed, but the Board gave him his full pound of flesh for the honour of the Stock Exchange by giving him the rate Rs. 3,800.

Hitherto I did not reply for, however, annoying the anonymous correspondence in a newspaper may be, a public servant whose conduct places him above suspicion ought agreeably to pass them in silent contempt. But I am forced to to-day because I am publicly named and the correspondent of your contemporary has put his signature under his letter.

No threats of opening one or a dozen Stock Exchanges will deter the Members of the Board from doing their duty to the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Board will always be inimical to all corners and unfair dealings and at any time in future under similar circumstances they will act up to their convictions promptly and resolutely.

Your contemporary's correspondent "Englishman" can rest assured that so long I am a member of any Stock Exchange or any Association, there Englishmen shall never be barred. But if they are, I go out. Much is made of a Clause in the Articles of Association which did not come to my notice until the re-codification of rules was sent to me to read, and which is now to be amended.—YOURS etc.

S.B. BROACHA.

P.S.—Someone has just handed me a calendar leaf of Wednesday 12th January, wherein the following reads:—

"Some men think that rules should be made of cast-iron; I believe that they should be made of rubber so that they can be stretched to fit any particular case and then spring back into shape against."

Bombay 14th January. S. B. B.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Oceana," Captain E. W. Bruce, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour late last night.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The controversy over the Bombay University curriculum seems likely to draw general attention at any rate to the principles on which such a curriculum should be drawn up. Over 20 years ago I called attention in your columns to the inherent viciousness of the main principle which appeared to guide the University reformers of the day—that the B. A. degree should be one certifying to "general culture, *and not* proficiency in special subjects." (The italics are mine). I felt able to predict confidentially that, whatever might happen in regard to general culture, the present course would pretty certainly secure the last desideratum, as seems to be generally admitted, by the various sections of the Senate as well as by Government. And all educationists should rejoice to see the main principles underlying the Government proposal as set forth in the joint minute signed by seven members of the University Committee, carried into practical effect. But something more than a mere revision of the curriculum is needed.

A teaching University, properly so-called, this University is not, and until restricted in locality, cannot be. Its main functions are, and must remain, the prescribing of curricula, and the holding of examinations. Of these the revision of the curriculum is an event of rare occurrence; examination work is perennial.

Examinations are almost the only efficient means by which the University can assure itself that the objects of its curriculum are properly carried out.

It is the fashion to decry examinations, and to say that, if held at all, they should be held only by the actual teachers. But examining is an art which, if properly pursued, can be made to test the work of a class, and to arrange a group of students practically in their proper order for the purpose in hand, whether the teaching staff or outsiders conduct the examination.

On the other hand, if an examination is not genuine, the practical result of the best curriculum may be nullified.

I desire to point out that while so many of the shortcomings of the University are attributed to its curriculum, serious defects in its examination practice are receiving no notice. My charge is that there is a general want of fibre about the examinations of the University. The papers set may be well enough, but there is too often such a flabbiness in the marking that I would attribute the unsatisfactory character of the results quite as much to this cause as to the defective curricula. In the large examinations a good deal of the work is bound to be hurried and sometimes careless; but I do not refer particularly to that. What I complain of is the habitually weak treatment of students who do not come up to the standard—the large class who are really a little below the border-line. The benevolence of the examiners carries them too far, and any excuse is seized for raising the marks of the student to the critical figure. They are oppressed by statistical laws, and regard themselves as bound to pass about the same percentage each year, whether they really feel that the candidates know their work or not. This charge is generally applicable in the case of almost all subjects, and from long experience I know that it applies to the Science examinations of the University, which are particularly in question at the present juncture. It is ridiculous to pretend that a large number of those who pass in Science at the Matriculation, or the B. A. Voluntary Science, or in the Physics of the Intermediate, have a passable knowledge of their subject. The examiners feel that the students' opportunities for learning in any practical way have been small, and accept as knowledge his blurred mental photographs of the pages of his text-book. Otherwise their percentages of passes would compare unfavourably with those in other subjects such as Literature, Philosphy, and History, where their facilities for the application of the "cram and emetic" system, scouted by the University Registrar, are naturally greatest. And then science would become still more unpopular.

One of the most abominable features of the University Examinations is the system of giving "grace marks," which of late years has taken firm root. I would not object to a man being excused some degree of failure in a single subject if he has done conspicuously well in all others. But I have had many opportunities of seeing how such marks are awarded to weak students who, besides failing altogether in one subject, have been too near the border line all through. An Examiner has probably already given him as many "grace marks" as the elasticity of his conscience will permit, in correcting his paper, and still cannot pass him. His marks have to be raised by perhaps more than 15 per cent. The Examiners meet in conclave and solemnly 'give' him these marks—"grace marks"—bakshish! "Ex nihilo nihil fit." The student moves on in his University career, takes his degree in due course, and in due course the Governor in Council finds himself compelled to make remarks of an uncomplimentary character to the University in reference to the quality of their products.

The students, poor fellows, mostly want to get their degree cheaply and easily; and if the University will accept material below the standard they will continue to supply it in increasing quantity.

If the Matriculation and the Previous Examinations are handed over to the Colleges, will the standard be raised? I have very serious doubts on this point.

I urge that a change in the tone of the University examining is as imperative as a change in the curriculum. If a steady raising of the standard is not secured, much of the elaborate labour which we shall see devoted to the recasting of the curriculum will be ploughing the sand.—Yours, etc.,

M. J. JACKSON.

Bombay, 14th January.

THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

Sound Advice by Justice Robertson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson, the Vice Chancellor of the Punjab University, paid a visit to the Islamia College, Lahore. His advice to the students was:—"Do the best you can with your college life. Pass as well as you can and play as well as you can. Keep to your studies and acquit yourself in a manner that the College may be better for your having been there. Try so to live that your actions may please God and man. Take the fullest advantage of your opportunities and turn your intellect and faculties to the best account."

DEATH OF MR. HANNAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The death is announced of Mr. W. D. Hannay, the popular Assistant Shipping Master of the Port Commission, Mr. Hannay, whose duties were confined to the Kidderpore Docks, has been suffering from diabetes for some time past and complications recently ensued which baffled careful attentions of his medical advisers.

RANGOON HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JANUARY 14.

The annual Horse Show was held to-day and continues till to-morrow evening. The entries this year have perhaps been the best since the first show a few years since. For the best hack under saddle over 14-2, Lady White's Kates was the first best.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

One More Revolver Found.

It will be remembered that among those arrested up till now in connection with the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, late Collector of Nasik, was one Chaturbhuj Javerbhai Ameen, a Pattidar of Nadiad, who was arrested in Holi Chawla, Fort, a few days ago. Inspector Naoroji N Pob of the Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, under orders from Mr. Gridler who is in charge of the investigations, went to Virsad, a town in Borsad Taluka, the native place of Chaturbhuj, and searched his house, when one automatic revolver of the Browning pattern and 149 cartridges were found concealed under the eaves of the roof. They were seized by Inspector Naoroji.

Meeting at Limbdi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, JANUARY 12.

TAKING advantage of the presence of Mr. Anantprasad, a well-known religious preacher and moralist, a public meeting was held to-day in the Anathashram under the Presidency of H. H. the Thakore Saheb, with a view to spread correct doctrines of the Hindu religion among the people and to point out the grave consequences of the foul outrages that had recently taken place in Ahmedabad and Nasik. The Diwan, Mr. Jhaverbhai, in introducing the preacher, expressed his strong aversion to the cult of assassination that had led misguided youths to commit outrages which were altogether opposed to the teachings of the Hindu religion and morals.

Mr. Anantbprasad then delivered a stirring address, pointing out the true tenets of the Hindu religion and illustrating them from Purans and history. He said, "our duty does not stop at mere expressions of contempt for such outrages, but we should find out the culprits and take steps to prevent such transgressions in the future." He cited an instance of a Mahomedan king who was prevented by a Kazi from killing some Hindus by impressing upon him the Mahomedan text that God was the protector of the whole universe and not only of the Mahomedans. The Hindu religion went further than this and taught universal brotherhood and a belief in an all-loving God. He quoted texts from the Bhagvat Gita inculcating mutual help, universal kindness, and contentment. The British Government allows full scope to all constitutional methods by which men can strive for the progress of the country. They should therefore be both "wafadar" (loyal) to the sovereign and "nafadar" (serviceable) to the country.

Continuing he said: "Religion teaches self-sacrifice and not the sacrifice of other lives. The Hindu Shastras preach that we should do good even to persons who have done evil to us. The lives of Prahelad and Dhruva are living examples of this teaching. When such is the Hindu religion, what do we not owe to the British Government that has been and is so beneficial to the people in comparison with former Governments! Life is for promoting other persons' happiness as is illustrated in past history by the life of the Poet Jaydev and in current history by the lives of Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Gandhi. The Hindu Shastras look upon Government as having divine sanctity. The Gita says one should look upon others as self. Pure life is both self less and divine."

THE THAKORE SAHEB'S SPEECH.

After other speakers had expressed complete concurrence in these views, H. H. the Thakore Saheb addressed the meeting, though he was slightly indisposed. He said, thanks were due to Mr. Anantprasad for explaining the teaching of the Hindu religion. In the Limbdi State the previous rulers especially H. H. the late Thakore Saheb were well known for their affection for the people which was reciprocated by them by their deep loyalty to the Raj. The same mutual feelings had happily continued.

But a poisonous wind was blowing and it was their duty to prevent the wind from reaching there. In such work preachers like Mr. Anantprasad did yeoman service. If the teachings of such preachers benefited him, they benefited through him his subjects also, and would further redound to the credit of the preachers. He, therefore, thought it his duty to attend that day's discourse, though he was indisposed.

He intended to introduce religious education into the schools of the State and hoped to see the boys well grounded in their religion so that such foul outrages as had occurred [illegible] Ahmedabad and Nasik might become altogether impossible in his territory. Such despicable deeds were beneficial to no one.

Gujarat and Kathiawar were, he was happy to say, loyal to the core, and their gentleness was proverbial, and he considered Providence had come to their side in that though a bomb was thrown by a base dastard at the Viceregal carraige, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto had a miraculous escape and the fair name of Gujarat was just saved from being tarnished. In conclusion, His Highness advised the people to follow the noble example of the late Thakore Saheb who was deeply religious and to remain steadfast in their loyalty to the State and devotion to God. After thanking the preacher for his interesting and instructive discourse and His Highness for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting dispersed amidst three cheers for His Highness.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 14.

Brigadier-General H. P. Hickman leaves for Madras by the s.s. "Tara" this afternoon.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The services of Captain Smyth, R. E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the date of his arrival in India on return from a course of instruction at Chatham for a course of practical military training in India.

It has been ruled that a continued service officer of the Royal Engineers serving under the 1904 conditions of service, who is a subscriber under the Indian Military Service family pension Regulation and expresses his wish in writing to cease to subscribe, may be permitted to do so although still in the service of the Government of India, but under no circumstances whatever is he to be re-admitted as a subscriber.

The Government of India have decided that the Jemadars of those Silladar Cavalry Regiments serving under the Bombay rates of pay wherein the Ressaldar-Major remained unobserved on 1st January 1909 should receive pay at Rs. 80 per mensem under the revised rates of pay introduced on 1st January, 1909.

CALCUTTA COAL EXPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The coal export trade is improving, 54 ships will be loaded up at the Kidderpur Docks in the current month.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the estimates of the the cost of the renewal and strengthening of certain weak girder bridges on the East Indian Railway.

THE Government of India will publish a Resolution re the adoptation of a standard curriculum for all Agricultural Colleges in India and grant of Diplomas to students.

THE "Gazette of India" publishes the general rules made by the Calcutta High Court under section 112 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

THE text of the Naval Discipline Act recently published by Parliament is also gazetted.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Consul for the Argentine Republic has been given private entry at Government House.

The services of Lieutenant Steen, I.M.S., are permanently placed at the disposal of the United Provinces.

Captain Stokes, I.M.S., is appointed Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Lieutenant S.B. Mehta, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Mr. F.W. Galloway becomes sub pro tem Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Revd. R.G. Vedgard is appointed Probationary Chaplain, Nagpur Establishment.

The Metropolitan visits Dacca and Barisal, leaving Calcutta on January 21st and returning on 23rd.

Rev. Penby is appointed temporarily as domestic Chaplain to the Metropolitan.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Armstrong officiates as Meteorologist, Bombay, vice Mr. Leslie granted 24 months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Dallas, Senior Government Inspector, Circle No. 6, Bombay, retires from service Mr. Dave Wilson succeeds him, Mr. Lovell becoming Junior Inspector.

Mr. J. C. Highet, Assistant Engineer, on return from leave, is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Messrs. F. C. Young and R. H. Casement, Assistant Engineer, are transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mir Allahbaksh Khan is gazetted member of the Viceroy's Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Lieutenant Macalister, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, has been selected for a two years' course of the Chinese language.

Captain A. S. Evans, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for a tour of duty in India and will embark about 5th March next.

Captain Hackett, 32nd Lancers, and Lieutenant Beadon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas, are appointed to the Burma Commission.

2nd Lieutenant Sheepshanks, unattached list, is posted to the 12th Cavalry, and 2nd Lieutenant Hosking to the 22nd Cavalry on appointment to the Indian Army.

Approval has been given to the transfer of Brigadier General Campbell from the Peshawar to the Garhwal Brigade when General Woolcombe vacates on 18th March next.

Major E. H. Haig, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from 2nd March, 1910.

Colonel F. C. Colomb, Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division, is granted leave for eight months.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Mr. C. St. C. Cameron is appointed temporarily as Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, vice Mr. O'Hara promoted.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband has been granted five months' leave, Colonel Ramsay officiating for him in Kashmir.

Mr. Lorimer officiates as Resident in Turkish Arabia.

Captain Fayrer, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, proceeds on six months' leave.

The appointment of Mr. Worke as Consular Agent for France in Madras is notified.

Captain D. G. Wilson acts temporarily Deputy Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Cadell, 38th Dogras, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major-General Hawkes has been given a good service pension.

Captain Bell, 127th Infantry, resigns the service.

The following officers retire :—Lieutenant Colonels G.B. O'Donnell, Major J. Parker and E.C. Creach.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Sinclair is promoted to 1st grade and Commander Vines to 2nd grade, and 2nd Lieutenant V. C. Bowles becomes Lieutenant.

WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The weekly rainfall summary shows that a depression, which apparently formed over Gujarat at the close of last week, travelled eastward across the head of the Peninsula, but it did not affect the weather until it reached the east of the Central Provinces, and then as it adrifted slowly estward it gave rain in Bengal excluding Behar, the south of Eastern Bengal and Assam and North Burma, gradually filled up and on the 13th the weather was settled and clear in these areas. A second depression of considerable intensity began to affect the weather in North-West India. On the 11th and next day it gave local precipitation in Baluchistan and the extreme North of India. At the close of the week, however, its intensity had deceased very much and it was still to the west of Sind. The minimum temperature which was in excess in the Central Provinces, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, has fallen in these areas and is now normal. Rainfall during the week was in large excess in North-East India, excluding Behar and in the North-West Frontier Province, but it has not appreciably affected the total rainfall for the period from the 3rd December excepting Assam where the rainfall is now normal.

RICE CROP ESTIMATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 14.

The total area under rice cultivation for December is now reported as 75,49945 acres, a decrease of 27,148 acres over the previous month's figures. The estimates of the surplus rice cargo available for export is two and a half millions equivalent to 42 millions cwts. of clean rice.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 12th January :—

Rain needed parts Sukkur, Nasik, Poona. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting continues parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Threshing continues parts Larkhana, Upper Sind Frontier, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kathiawar. Rabi sowing progressing parts Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach, Khandesh. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts Nasik, Poona. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Satara, risen Upper Sind Frontier, Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 41, Gujarat 9 to 21, Konkan 2 to 40, Karnatak 20 to 34 per cent. less than normal and Deccan 6 per cent. more to 19 per cent less.

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Preliminary Meeting of Mahomedans.

A public meeting of Mahomedans was held on Friday evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to consider what steps should be taken to honour Mr. Haji Sulleman A. Wahed, new Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

Among those present were: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, The Hon'ble Mr. Frazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Kazi Kaburuddin Haji Jackeria Ahmed Patel, Mr. Abdoolla Mia Khandwani, Munshi Mahomed Husein Makba, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, Solicitor, and others.

The proceedings were in Urdu.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said:

My Moslem Brethren,—It gives me very great pleasure to note that the leaders of all the different sections of the Mahomedan Community are assembled here to-day, in a common cause. Really it is a gratifying circumstance, and I consider it an auspicious gathering, for this reason that Sunnies and Shias alike are present here. It proves that Mahomedans have now get over their quarrels and if it please God all will unite for the advancement of Islam, and I have no doubt their efforts will be crowned with complete success. I consider it a great honour that you should have united in asking me to be your Chairman to-day and for this kindness, I am thankful to you.

Gentlemen, you are aware that the Government of Bombay, by an act of great kindness, have appointed one of us, viz. Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdool Wahed to the high office of Sheriff of Bombay. How greatly the Mahomedans appreciate this honour has been made manifest from the numerous addresses and entertainments that have been given to him both by Moslems and non-Moslems.

A GENERAL DESIRE.

But now there is a general desire amongst Mahomedans that a grand entertainment by Mahomedans be held in his honour, to express Mahomedan appreciation of the honour conferred upon Mr. Haji Suleman A. Wahed, and to offer him our congratulations and to thank Government for the honour conferred upon him. To-day we have assembled here to consider what steps should be taken to hold such an entertainment and to give him an address and to make arrangements for it, and I hope you will give us the benefit of your advice.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim then moved the first resolution which said that this meeting expresses its joy at the honour of shrievalty conferred upon Haji Sulleman A. Wahed, and thanks Government for the same.

Munshi Makba seconded and Mr. Moinuddin supported the proposition which was carried unanimously.

FUND FOR EDUCATION.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail next proposed that an evening entertainment and an address be given to Haji Sulleman A. Wahed and a fund be raised for the same; that the balance of the fund should be used for the education of Mahomedan children.

Mr. Haji Yusuf said that the highest amount fixed for the fund is Rs. 100.

Kazi Kabirudin seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy a committee of management of about 25 gentlemen was appointed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.D.C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th January.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice this Saturday afternoon the 15th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-8 p.m.

There will be a Parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next the 19th instant Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club 7-15 a.m. Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night. Picketing pegs and heel ropes will be provided on the camp ground.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 6-20 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Carbines and Swords.

NOTICE.

Members who intend dining in Camp the evening previous to parade will kindly notify Mr. H. F. Lodge, care of the Standard Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road, or the Jackal Club, Santa Cruz.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th January.

Parade for the week for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 15th inst at Mahaluxmi Fort. Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 16th instant.

Train leaves Colaba Station, at 6-55 a.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7 a.m.

The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Co No 1 Sub-Div No. 1229 Gr G H Brown.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th January.

53—Musketry.—The Range will not be available this Saturday afternoon the 15th.

II.—To-morrow Sunday 16th inst.

The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

59.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant.

Tuesday 18th inst—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 5-30 p. m.

Wednesday 19th inst.—"G" Coy, Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Cape.

Subject.—Company drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 21st inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

60. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February.

61. Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February. Only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

62. Rifle Meeting —The All Comers' Match, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. will be fired at ghat Kopar on the 24th January.

Shooting to commence at 8 a.m.

Post entries allowed.

63.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to X Company's as follows:—

No 6314 Vol R C Conquest, "D" Co
No 4676 „ P Hogan, "L" Co
No 4929 „ R Hurs , "L" Co

64.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "L" C with effect from this date :—

No 4676 Vol P Hogan to be Color Sergeant,
No 4929 „ R Hurst to be Sergeant.

65.—Transfer.—No 6609 Cadet L Williams is transferred from "H" to "C" Co from this date.

66—Cadet Companies.—Detail.

Parades.—"H" Co on Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

Parades.—"L" Co on Tuesday at 5 p.m. and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

Parades.—"I," "K," & "M" Companies on Fridays on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following race will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire	R. H. H. Hopkins and Mjr Minter.	12 55	9 06	7 34
Turquoise	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston...	21 40	13 44	9 02
Melody	J. B.K. Macbeth...	18 19	16 40	18 08
Eileen IV	J F Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr
Iona	E. Faulkner	24 27	16 40	18 08

Course: Cos Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Port thence Butcher Beacon to Port thence round Red Channel Buoy N N W of Butcher Island to Port thence to Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island to Port thence North Karanja Buoy to Starboard thence Committee Vessel. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	6 18	Officers Gloucester Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson.
Lylie	4 30	R. G. Monteath.
Erin	6 18	Col H Mead.
Peewit	10 48	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	26 6	Officers H M Mint.

Course: Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy, to Port thence Mark Buoy to Port thence to Middle Ground Buoy to Starboard thence North Karanja Buoy to Port thence to Committee Vessel = 10 78 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	5 58	Capt. B. Thomas.
Maud	2 3	Officers, R. E.
Mavourneen	0 41	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J J Welch.
Lapwing	5 28	G N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	2 44	R. Walker.
Curlew	3 25	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	7 31	J. E. Needham.
Jean	12 18	B. C. Beade.
Marie Louise	8 12	K MacIver.
Weowin	2 3	Mudge and Hoperaft.
Swallow	0 41	W F Moore

Course: Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy to Port thence North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel Starboard thence round South Troopship Buoy to port thence Middle Ground Buoy to port thence Committee Vessel = 8·15 miles.—Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by
1st Pinnace Hyacinth...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
2nd Pinnace „ ... „		do.
II Cutter „ ... „		do.
III Cutter „ ... „		do.
30' Gig „ ... „		do.
I Cutter Hardinge ... „		R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
II Cutter „ ... „		do.
III Cutter „ ... „		do.
Cutter Dufferin ... „		R. I. M. S. Dufferin.
28' Gig „ ... „		do.

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to Port thence to Mark Buoy to Port thence to North Karanja Buoy, to Port thence Committee Vessel = 8·03 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1910.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Hopeful Plate (divided) 5 furlongs, 3-5 p.m.
2nd Race—The Hopeful Plate (divided) 5 furlongs, 3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The Mahim Plate (divided) 5 furlongs, 3-55 p.m.
4th Race—The Consolation Plate (divided) 6 furlongs, 4-25 p.m.
5th Race—The Lingfield Plate 6 furlongs, 4-50 p.m.
6th Race—The Prongs Plate 1 mile, 5-20 p.m.
7th Race—The Mahim Plate (divided) 5 furlongs, 5-45 p.m.
8th Race—The Hopeful Plate (divided) 5 furlongs, 6-10 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	...	...	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	...	...	2-30 p.m.
Grant Road	...	...	2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxmi		...	2-44 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

No. 2. Morland Road, Byculla, 14-1-1910.

THE CONNEL CUP POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 14.

The final Polo match for the Connell Cup was played to-day between the Gordon Highlanders, Calcutta, and the 2nd Lancers, Fyzabad. The match was very interesting and both the teams played extremely well. The first goal was scored by the Gordon Highlanders which was returned by the Lancers. Another goal scored by the former was spiritedly returned by the latter and in the last chukker the Highlanders scored for the third time and play ended in a win for the Highlanders by three goals to two.

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THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Israelite School is doing very good educational work amongst the children of the Israelite community of Bombay. It has an able staff of teachers whose sound tuition is already giving evidence of the benefits derived from it by the scholars in both their moral and intellectual training.

The report of the institution just issued, says :—

This school is established for the special benefit of the Bene-Israel Community with the view of providing a proper religious and secular education for the young of that Community. The school is, however, open to the children of all communities, Jewish and non-Jewish alike. Its management has recently undergone a complete change, and it is now managed by an able and influential Committee (mainly composed of Bene-Israel gentlemen) appointed by the Anglo-Jewish Association of London. The present President is Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M.A., LL.B., who is widely known in this Presidency as an experienced and successful educationist.

The School has been thoroughly reorganised by the Committee. The services of a sufficient staff of competent teachers, including a qualified English lady, have been secured the staff now consisting of both male and female teachers. Full provision has been made for the teaching of the ordinary school subjects, while instruction in the following additional subject has also been arranged for, viz., religion and morals, drawing, nature knowledge and hygiene, and vocal and instrumental music for girls. The School possesses a good piano, a general library and a special one for students and scientific apparatus for the teaching of chemistry. The Primary School (Vernacular) is taught on modern lines and efforts are being made to teach infant class on true kindergarten principles. In the Secondary School (English) the staff for the new year will consist of four graduate teachers and four undergraduate, male and female teachers, and an English Lady Superintendent. In addition to this staff five graduates of good social position, incuding the President Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M. A., LL. B., will take classes (as Honorary Teachers) in the following subjects, viz. religion, English literature, civics, hygiene, and mathematics.

Due provision is also made in the School for the physical development of the pupils. The boys are provided with facilities for cricket, and the girls with those for Badminton, and the Committee intend to increasingly develope these and other games in the School. A Drill Master has also been engaged for the younger boys and it is hoped that the older boys can be formed at no distant time into a volunteer cadet corps. There is also a well-conducted Debating Society in connection with the School.

The fees charged in the School are very moderate and can be ascertained on application to the Principal.

The following special facilities are available for Bene-Israel students : (1) Free studentships and liberal reductions of fees are granted to poor students; copies of the rules on this subject can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary ; (2) by the conspicuous liberality of Mr. H. Landau of London (who recently made a gift of Rs. 10,000 to the school) eight scholarships known as "Landau Scholarships", ranging in value from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a year, are open to competition among Bene-Israel students in accordance with the rules sanctioned by the Committee in that behalf. The Committee's efforts to improve the School have already had encouraging results in various directions, one of which is the remarkable success achieved by the School at the recent Matriculation Examination of the University in which all the five candidates sent up were successful. The School now offers to the Bene-Israel Community exceptional advantages which, it is hoped, they will not be slow to make use of.

The Staff includes : Miss R. Cooper, Lady Superintendent ; Mr. Joseph E. Solomon, B.A., Hebrew and VI Standard Teacher ; Mr. B. D. Shah, B.A., Head Master ; Honorary Teachers : Dr. Nathan Elijah, L. M. and S., Hygiene Professor (Tuesdays and Thursdays) ; Mr. Jacob Isaac Apte kar, B.A., LL.B., and Solomon Ezekiel, B.A., (Lessons in Religion on Sundays) ; Mr. D. J. Samson, L. C. E., (Lessons in Algebra, 2 hours on Sunday) ; Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M.A., LL.B., (Lessons in Civics on Thursday evening from 5 to 5-45 p.m. and English Literature on Friday from 10-30 to 11-30 a.m.)

The Landau Scholarship for the year 1910 to be awarded as follows :—

Standard VI : Miss Seemeh Ezekel Rs. 100, and J. D. Gadkar, Rs. 50 ; Standard V : S. B. Shapurkar, Rs. 80, and M. A. Elijah, Rs. 50 ; Standard IV. J. A. Cheoolkar, Rs. 60, and Miss Lily Samson, Rs. 30 ; Standard III : E. J. Korlekar, Rs. 60, and B. H. Kassookar, Rs. 30.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 8.

Those who know or even partially know, the people here—from the ferocious Arab and rowdy Afghan to the mild Hindu and cringing Dher—would hesitate to believe that there are among them some who are alleged to be associated with anarchical conspiracies and political assassinations. And there could be no doubt that the true Hyderabadi would unalterably remain far and above such accusations. But within recent years an undesirable foreign element was interloped. The Criminal Investigation Department has not been idle all the same. The dastardly and abominable murder of Mr. Jackson has made us face what we did not so much as dream about. Within the last few days, house-searches have been made in Secunderabad and Chudderghaut, and a Hindu clerk of a wealthy Sowcar in the Residency Bazaars was arrested, as he was supposed to be connected with the conspiracy. At the Panchayat held, a book was found in the possession of the said Hindu clerk, some pages of which contained elaborate formulæ for bomb-making.

Mr. Krishnamacharry, who is one of the most prominent lawyers in Hyderabad, has, in addition to his appointment as Secretary to the Legislative Council of H. H. Nizam's Government, been made Advocate-General with the right to practise in the local Courts.

For the recent distillery class—theoretical and practical—held in Madras, 89 candidates appeared from different parts of India, Hyderabad sending 5 (who were selected by the Revenue Secretary, Mr. A. J. Dunlop). The results of the examination shew that all from Hyderabad passed sucessfully, Mr. A Rochefort taking 93 marks out of a 100, Mr. S. B. Krishnaswmy Aiengar 87, Mr. B.N. Gamdachary 68, Mr. Abdul, Asiz 52, and Mr. Abdul Muajid 51. The rest of the candidates who were sent up by the Government of India were either Deputy Collectors or Superintendents and Inspectors of Excise and Abkari, with tail ornaments such as M. A. B. L's. and B.A., B.Ls., in most cases. The young men who went from here had to feel their private pockets all through from journey up and down to board and lodging in Madras for nearly two months. Their services, needless to say, are likely to be utilized by H. H. Nizam's Government ; but if they are started as Inspectors of Abkari on salaries less than Rs. 150 per mensem, it is possible they will not consent to it.

Something akin to a serious riot took place recently in Hasanabad, a Paigah village in the late Sir Kurshed Jah's Estate. Goondabhai, the Deshmukan of that village owned some "Muktas" and lands there, for which she paid tithes to the said Paigah Estate. Since the past few years, however, acting on the advice of her "Muktiars," Hunmant Rao and Nursing Rao, she refused to pay the accruals due by her, stating that these moneys should be paid to the "Divani" authorities and that the Paigah had no claim to them. Thereupon correspondence ensued between the Divani and Paigah, when it was clearly established that the "Sanads" possessed by Goondabhai were actual forgeries—an opinion endorsed, it is said, by His Highness the Nizam. Accordingly, the Paigah authorities proceeded to confiscate her properties, but met with armed resistance, resulting in two of their man being killed and one seriously wounded. On a report reaching H. H. Nizam's District Police at Bidar, a party of men came to Hasanabad and made some arrests, taking with them, after the usual Panchnama, the Paigah man who was wounded. I believe that, according to law, it is grievous hurt when the sufferer is unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during the space of twenty days; but while the patient was in the Police Hospital in Bidar, unable to more about, thereby shewing that he was suffering from grievous hur, it is surprising that the District Police hurried the case before the Magistrate by making a "chalan" which has since been found to be abortive for want of evidence. The Paigah has its own magistracy and judiciary, whose decision are subject to confirmation or otherwise by H. H. Nizam's High Court on appeal. It is inexplicable therefore why the District Police should have interfered and assumed the right to take initial proceedings. The case is still going on at Bidar and the Paigah is represented by counsel.

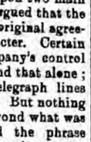
THE RUSSIANS AT HARBIN.

Within the past few weeks the Waiwupu has taken a momentous step in addressing to the foreign Ministers in Peking a formal circular protest against the position which the Russians claim at Harbin. The basis of the protest is a notification, originating from the Russian Government which was sent to the Waiwupu by M. Korostovetz last October. To appreciate the position it must be recalled that on May 11 of this year, a preliminary agreement for the municipal administration of Harbin was concluded between the Chinese and Russian Governments. The arrangement was ostensibly satisfactory; Chinese representation in the control of the town was, apparently, fully secured. But as the two Governments could not agree upon the subsidiary details which were to be appended to the document, the ratification of the agreement was suspended. Subsequently, as will be remembered, other foreign Governments began to have misgivings in regard to the future position of their nationals in Harbins, and criticisms were offered, certainly in the Press if not through diplomatic channels which prompted the notification sent to the Waiwupu by M. Korostovetz. In this the Russian Government appears to have traversed the criticisms aroused in foreign countries and to have come to the conclusion that, in view of the original agreement made with the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, the subsequent preliminary agreement of May 11 and the provision of the Portsmouth Treaty, the Russian Government has no responsibility towards foreigners resident in Harbin except to ensure that they enjoy equal public rights and that they be permitted to take some share in the municipal administration of the town. At the same time it is contended that the three documents referred to above fully warrant the absolute authority of the Chinese Eearstern Railway over Harbin and the districts under despute.

The contentions of the Waiwupu are as elaborate as might be expected; in pratical effect, it must be confessed that they might be summed up in the classic phrase that China "denies the allegations and scorns the alligator." M. Korostovetz's statement is denounced as containing many misinterpretations of the agreements appealed to while the Russian Government is accused of having attached various imaginary provisions to the agreement of May 11 and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's original agreement and of having used, or tried to use, these additions as evidence. Over and above such general denunciations, for the truth of which we must wait for full publication of the Russian Government's notification the case for China rests upon two main contentions. In the first place it is argued that the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's original agreement was purely commercial in character. Certain land was to be placed under the Company's control for the requirements of the railway and that alone; certain rights for the working of telegraph lines along the railway were secured to it. But nothing was to be given to the Company beyond what was necessary for railway business; and the phrase sontained in the agreement, "under the sole management of the Company," on which the Russian Government relies for support of its present claims, was, according to the Waiwupu, so limited by subsequent specifications contained in the document as to leave no doubt as to its real purport. The second contention is, briefly, that in this as in both the later agreements referring to Harbin, China's sovereign rights have been carefully stipulated. In the preliminary agreement of May 11, it is pointed out that the first five articles expressely lay it down that there is no idea in the proposed scheme of municipal administration of infringing China's sovereign rights; while the Portsmouth Treaty decided that the Russian and Japanese Governments would hand back to China her exclusive sovereign rights over the whole of Manchuria. A further point raised in support of the same argument is that the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's original agreement gave to China protective rights over the men working on the line and left to her jurisdiction the hearing of possible lawsuits.

According to present arrangements fresh negotiations between the Russian and Chinese representatives were to be opened in Harbin this week and it remains to be seen whether the protest to the Powers will cause a further postponement. China's right of appealing to the preliminary agreement of May, in so far as this document ultimately depends upon the subsidiary details as yet undecided, is precisely the same as that of Russia; and for the worth of the appeal we can only speculate as to the extent of "terminological inexactitudes" of which the Russian Government has or has not been guilty in its notification of last October. If, then, the dispute is to be settled on the principle of "litterа scripta manet," it would seem advisable to refer only to the original agreement with the Chinese Eastern Railway Company; and here we are confronted with the difficulty of interpreting that awkword phrase the "sole management of the Company." As in other localities, the controversy is doubtless to a large extent a question of China's discovering too late that others have taken advantage of her inertia to develop what she had been content to leave fallow; although her wits have probably been sharpened as regards Northern Manchuria in proportion as she has lost influence in the Southern part of the province. The practical validity of sovereign rights in such a case depends, of course, on her ability to enforce them. Hence, in the reluctant consciousness of her own weakness her alacrity to profit by foreign criticisms of the Russian occupation of Harbin and the circular addressed to the Diplomatic Body. What action the foreign Powers may think fit to take in the matter is an interesting speculation. But if China be really in earnest in wishing to maintain her foothold in Harbin, the Waiwupu's appeal may furnish ground for negotiation, where the Powers "vis-a-vis" of China, are the beseechers and not the besought.—"N. C. Herald."

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.



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DIVINE SERVICE.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JAN. 16.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns.—80, 220, 314.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—448, 238, 219.
Collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home.

Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-00 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m. Matin and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSHWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
10 Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher : Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.

Rev. C. B. Hill, B.A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
8-30 p.m.—Men's Social Hour.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Apollo Bunder.

8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—All seats free. All are Welcome.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Hymns.—565, 95, 619.
Psalm.—100, tune No 14.
Special Collection for Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. W. A. Sawtell.
Collection for Organ repairs.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—33, tune 96.
Hymn.—395, 293, 351.
Annual collection for Scottish Orphanage

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The reconstituted Council of the Governor of Bombay was duly inaugurated on Tuesday last with a speech from the "gadi" by H. E. Sir George Clarke. It was indeed a memorable occasion, and his speech was in every way worthy of it. He reviewed the history of what may be called the local Parliament, the changes from time to time introduced in its constitution the services which it had rendered in the past; and dwelling on the new privileges granted to the Council and the popular element represented therein he expressed the hope that all the members, elected as well as nominated, would "co-operate whole-heartedly with Government in furthering the progress of the Presidency and that the dignity of debate and the good feeling which have been conspicuous in the past would be fully maintained in the future." This was not a mere formal expression of hope, such as one might expect when an assembly met for the first time. Many people of experience have shaken their heads over the reforms, and a Governor who did not share the apprehensions of the pessimists could give genuine expression to his confidence in the good sense of the members and the success of the experiment. Perhaps in no other province is the non-official majority a more living reality than Sir George Clarke's Government has made it in this presidency. When much power is given to non-official members it is natural that the Government should hope to reap the fruits of the generous concession in the shape of willing aid, cheerful co-operation, and well considered advice, and not in the shape of opposition for the sake of opposition. Acquiescence affords less scope for cleverness than disagreement, for the dissenter may appear original, while assent must rest satisfied with the chance which another has had to shine. It is therefore human nature in those who cannot intitiate and construct are keen to exhibit their strength and skill in pulling down what others have erected.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The first meeting of the Bombay, Bengal, Madras and other Provincial Councils have been held in the course of this week. Sir George Clarke, Sir Edward Baker, Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir J. Hewett making inaugural speeches befitting the occasion. In Bombay, Sir George Clarke's speech, taken as a whole, was both impressive and well conceived. There were of course, passages in it, which might give occasion for a little criticism; but the public will not be inclined to pick holes into it on the ground of isolated portions. It would be rather inclined to receive in a thankful spirit the generous sentiments which he gave expression to; and feel grateful for the good and friendly advice its representatives have received. Among, the more interesting portions of Sir George Clarke's speech was that in which His Excellency foreshadowed the future legislation of the Bombay Council. No precise dates could be given; but his Excellency enumerated a number of measures which would come under the consideration of the Council during the biennial period. The Government of Sir George Clarke have in contemplation a certain definite legislative programme. Many of these measures will be of a far-reaching, and possibly, of even contentious character; but Hon'ble Members will be, no doubt, prepared to do full justice to the Bill of Fare the Government will from time to time place before them.

The "Parsi":—The good-will of the Government of Bombay towards the Reforms is the most valuable asset of the new Council and the most hopeful augury for its success. Bombay would naturally expect to lead the way in a matter of this kind, since both business capacity and the spirit of public service are more highly developed in this Presidency than in any other province of the Indian Empire. As Sir George said, the right of moving resolutions the power of revising finance and the privilege of putting supplementary questions, now granted, are changes not of degree but of principle. The official majority, as a matter of fact, has never been an essential feature of the Bombay Council, even though non-official members have been known to protest by filing out. In the smaller provinces the official element has not looked upon the reforms with a great amount of favour, and even in some of the most important centres of local government the prospects of the new Councils at once rising to the full stature of their potential usefulness are not very bright but in Bombay there is no fear of our not realising His Excellency's hopes: The Government of Bombay's bona-fides in definitely abandoning the idea of an official majority is emphasised in the nominations. The Governor has 21 nominations in his hands, and of these 14 may be officials; but only nine officials have been appointed, thus making the official element five less and the non-official five more—or an enhanced majority of 10—a signal proof the confidence in which Government in general and Sir George Clarke in particular hold the public men of this Presidency. Even more important is the generous treatment of the Finance Committee.

The "Rast Goftar":—The opening speech of H. E. Sir George Clarke at the inaugural meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was full of noble sentiments and pathetic to a degree. It was his privilege to usher in the new Council, which opens for the Presidency an era full of promises and brilliant hopes. The synoptical review to which His Excellency subjected the history of the evolution of the Councils demonstrates that their progress has been all too rapid. India stands to-day on the threshold of an epoch of reform and liberty, that any constitutional Government may be proud of, within a period which breaks all records in the history of nations. There is no country in the world which shows such endless divergencies of interests and racial differences as this vast continent with its myriads of people and varied nationalities. The experiment of entrusting so much power and freedom in its administration to the people under such complex conditions is, therefore, without a precedent. It derives additional luster from the fact of the subjection of India to an alien Government. In the civilized world, even at this date, there are independent countries in which the established Governments have not trusted their subject people with so much freedom as it is the privilege of modern India to enjoy under a foreign rule. The progress of the country has been carried out in India of peaceful and constitutional lines. The feature of violence and bloodshed which has been recently imported into political agitation of India is consequently all the more deplorable. Apart from its aspect of vile ungratefulness it is impolitic and short-visioned as a measure to advance the rate of progress. Lawlessness must be put down at all costs, and the country will find the Government strong enough to deal with unconstitutional methods of agitation by firm and unrelenting measures of suppression. If the revolutionary tendencies do not die out in time, the Councils of future years will be called upon to perform the unpleasant duty of setting their seal upon repressive and retrogressive measures.

The "Hindu Prakash":—We have every reason to congratulate ourselves not only upon our Presidency being amongst the first to hold the inaugural meeting of its first reformed Council but also on the proper dignity and inspiring consideráteness which have characterised its entire proceedings. Never before probably were so fully exhibited the advantages of having at the helm of affairs, a thorough gentleman and a sagacious statesman of the type of our deservedly popular Governor Sir George Clarke. Quite be fitting the occasion and reflecting the sobriety, the calm dignity and practical wisdom, for which Bombay is proverbial was His Excellency's inaugural address. It left little to be desired whether from the literary or the political point of view. The style, diction and philosophical colouring it exceeded itself. The historical review that His Excellency took of the development of our Councils will serve the useful purpose of materially allaying the keen disappointments which so many of us are feeling at the rules and regulations of the new Council Reform scheme. Let us take things philosophically and try to do our best with what we have got.

The "Gujerati":—His Excellency's speech was as usual, thoughtful and marked by a spirit of earnestness and sincerity which invariably characterise his utterances, whether one agreed with his views or not "in toto" His Excellency's retrospect of the successive changes through which the local Legislative Council has passed from 1827 to 1909 was as suggestive as it was instructive. From it, it is clear that the reforms now introduced are not revolutionary but, based on the principle of gradual evolution. Though the Council retains its name, its functions are no longer purely legislative. They have been enlarged by conferring upon its members the powers of moving resolutions on specific issues and asking supplementary questions for clearing up doubts arising from the replies given to their original interpellations. The power of dealing with the Financial Statement is one of the most important privileges conferred by the New Act and the Regulations. The whole of the Financial Statement will in the first instance be referred to a Committee of twelve of whom 6 will be elected by the Council at the meeting of the Council. As pointed out by His Excellency, the enlarged Councils have in no way lessened the powers and responsibilities of the Executive. and we can not understand those critics of Lord Morley's scheme of reform who complained against it on this score.

SCHEME FOR CHAWLS FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—If the middle class resident in Bombay has really found a saviour in the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, and his woes soon came to an end, he would have earned a statue in gold. The scheme proposed by Mr. Marsland of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., of forming a syndicate, buying a number of plots from the Improvement Trust at concession rate building dwellings for the middle class population and letting them out on the hire purchase system, has all the show of plausibility about it. But as Mr. Wacha observed at the Improvement Trust meeting, the matter requires close consideration; and we hope that it will not fail to receive it. It is natural that people should grow enthusiastic over a project which has all the look of a permanent solution of a very grave and knotty problem. But it would be a mistake to be carried away by appearances and the external attractions. Let us see how the plan works out in detail before we give our blessings to it. If the scheme is found feasible, it would be undoubtedly the duty of the Improvement Trust to do what it can to facilitate the project. The scheme of a syndicate letting out dwellings on the hire purchase system has much to attract the middle class population of all creeds: and those inclined to do a little special pleading on its behalf may even say that it will lend an impetus to the sacred cause of social reform. Much of the deterioration, both physical and moral, that we find going on about us among the middle classes can be directly traced to the burden thrown on their resources by the abnormal increase in the house-rents during the last 15 years or so. The prospect of ownership, after a limited term of payments, should tend to promote thrift as well as to brighten the outlook of those classes; and the other direct and the indirect good will no doubt be considerable. But all this, if the details of the scheme work out as perfectly as the outlines seem to promise. It would not do to grow too optimistic or enthusiastic, because it is not the first time that a schemes of the sort has been advanced. Such schemes have cropped up and been blown into thin air like so many soap bubbles.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

The "Gujerati":—The Honours list does not always tempt us to indulge in praise or criticism. But this time the New Year's Honours list contains some very good names, and amongst others the bestowal of knighthood upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Dorab Tata has given general satisfaction. Careers and distinctions, which seldom fell to the lot of the ablest Indians ten or twenty years ago, are now more common. That is as it should be as the country is progressing in all directions. It is not customary to confer honours upon puisne Judges of the Indian High Courts. But an exception was made in the case of the late Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Sir Muttuswami Iyer and Sir Bhashyam Iyengar, and also in the case of Sir Subramania Iyer who is happily still enjoying his well-earned rest. That was for very weighty reasons founded upon the personal qualifications of those Indians. A similar exception has been made in the case of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. As a scholar, politician, reformer, educationist, lawyer and judge he has earned a very high reputation, and we are not surprised to learn that he has been literally overwhelmed with congratulations from all parts of the country and from Indians of all shades of opinion.

The "Rast Goftar":—The honour of knighthood conferred upon Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar is a well deserved tribute to a citizen whom Bombay is proud to call its own. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's name is a household word in this city, not merely as a talented and impartial judge, but as a social reformer, an educationist, a scholar and a leading citizen. There was a time when he played an important role in the affairs of the National Congress as its trusted leader and a true friend, but now when his services are most needed, his judicial office has weaned him from political movements. Earnestness and sincerity, the key notes of his character impart to his utterances and actions the weight which a man of sterling worth carries. He has always been a friend, philosopher and guide to the student class, whose best interests he has ever kept at heart, never failing to impress their young minds with lessons in character, and preaching that high ideal of citizenship which he himself has followed in public life. An honest and enthusiastic exponent of reform he has shewn by example and precept the lines on which reforms in India may best be directed. If there is truth in the rumour which is so widely afloat of his anticipated nomination to a seat in the Bombay Executive Council, the appointment would be greeted with unmixed satisfaction through out the Presidency. Seats in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will henceforward remain the most coveted prize for Indian judges, now that an Indian has been appointed a member; and we wish we would be able some day to see Sir N. G. Chandavarkar admitted to that Council.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th January 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	nil	.....	nil	...
Teheran ...	14	2	25 p.m.	0	25
Suez	14	2	5 p.m.	0	55

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

China reports Yangtse lines interrupted.(11-1-10)

THE Prince Regent learnt from Viceroy Chen Kuei-lung that the late Chang Chih-tung living incurred a deficit in the public funds of over Tls. 4,000,000 during his tenure of the Hukuang Viceroyalty, His Highness has commanded that the liability should be cancelled as against the deceased Grand Councillor.

A NATIVE DISPATCH says that two foreign Ministers in Peking recently discussed the financial situation with the Waiwupu. They pointed out that Chinese banks have failed from time to time, involving losses to foreigners, and that Chinese merchants have often become bankrupts while owing money to foreign banks. They added that such incidents vitally affect commercial interests in China and they proposed that the foreign Powers should draw up regulations to prevent such eventualities. The Waiwupu declined to accept these suggestions which they looked upon as interference.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 14.

The depression in Baluchistan yesterday, has given a nearly general precipitation varying from light to heavy in Sind and the South-west of the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, the North-east of Baluchistan and local precipitation in Kashmir, Jacobabad and Dera Ismail Khan, report one inch of rain; Cherat, three; Peshawar, one and a half; Sonemarg, two feet of snow; Quetta, one foot. The depression is entering the North-west of India followed by a well marked cold wave, the night temperature now being over twenty-two degrees in defect in Baluchistan.

Forecast.—A nearly general precipitation is likely in the Punjab and extreme North and a local precipitation in the North-east of Baluchistan and Rajputana.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake of slight intensity was recorded at Simla yesterday, at 14-10 from an approximate distance of three hundred and fifty miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.30' of rain and Multan 0·16". Skies are heavily clouded at these stations but clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Multan, but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual in the extreme eastern districts but in defect over the rest of the division; night temperature is normal at Delhi and Ambala but 6° to 10° in excess at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen; the maximum is now in slight excess at some stations but the minimum is normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Sind; Jacobabad records 1·07" and Karachi 0·35". Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jaipur but equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess in Rajputana. In Sind it has fallen and is now low during the day at Jacobabad; at night it is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka records a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar Coast but clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in west Central India but in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in excess in Kathiawar and the southern districts of Gujarat and of west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-east and east but lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has risen and is in excess during the day in the northern half of the division; night temperature is also higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations; night temperature is nearly everywhere in excess.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen in Sind and the west Punjab. Skies continue heavily clouded in these areas. A fairly deep depression is shown round Jacobabad, the deficiency of pressure at that station being more than 1·4 of an inch. Light to moderate cloud has spread over the whole of the Peninsula and weather is probably slightly disturbed off the south Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Indus Valley. Rainfall may also extend into west Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Colonel H. S. Massy, C. B., F. R. C. S., Ex-President of Aerial League of the British Empire, delivered an illustrated lecture on Aerial Navigation at the Cawnpore Club on Wednesday to a large and appreciative audience. The meeting was presided over by Colonel Wynch, Commanding at Cawnpore, who introduced the lecturer in a very interesting speech, setting forth the advantages to be secured by our Empire in endeavouring to obtain the same supremacy in the air as we now enjoy on the seas. Much enthusiasm was manifested and it is probable that Colonel Massy will enrol many adherents for the League at Cawnpore. Colonel Massy will again lecture at the Lalimli Club to the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce at a meeting to be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Revis, President of the Chamber of Commere and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, and which will be attended by the representatives of all the great industries of Cawnpore.

ORIENTAL subtlety as applied to the Council elections is capable of furnishing some piquant contentions says the "Empire," and we are a little surprised that none have so far cropped up in Bengal, the land of lawyers and sea-lawyers. The first case of the kind comes from the U. P., where Mr. Manohar Lal, defeated in the Fyzabad Division, claims the seat, among other reasons, because one voter put a "plus" mark instead of a cross against his opponent's name. We hardly know whether to hope that Mr. Manohar Lal will get on to the Council or not. If he does he is capable of objecting to the passing of a resolution because the draughtsman splits his infinitives—or even because the President doesn't part his hair down the middle!

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE EVER DELICATE QUESTION.

"How old are you, madam?" asked the cross-examining lawyer. The woman blushed deeply, and stammering, blurted out—

"I—I," and stopped short.

The attorney looked guilty. "Please, madam, quickly," he urged in a gentle kindly voice, "its getting worse every minute, you know."

OTHER EVIDENCE.

"Prisoner," said the judge, "you say your wife hit you on the head with a plate. Is that so?"

"Yes, sor," answered the prisoner, who rejoiced in the name of Mulligan.

"But" said the judge, "your head dosen't show marks of any kind."

"No sor," answered Mr. Mulligan, with a touch of pride; "but ye should ha' seen that plate!"

WHAT EVERY WRITER KNOWS.

That he can write.

That editors are very poor judges of literature.

That his product would sell if he only had the name to back it up.

That the chief difficulty is to write down to the level of the public.

That he could easily write a great deal more if he only knew what to write about.

THE LOST COMPANY.

"Hungry, I suppose?" said the sharpfaced woman as she opened the door just a little way.

"Wy, no," answered the ragged wayfarer. "I've clean forgot how to be hungry. But I'm out-and-out lonely."

"Lonely!"

"Yes. You see, I hain't had nothing to eat for so long that I've got so thin I can't cast no shadder, and you ain't no idea what company a man's shadder is to him while he is travellin' along the road."

FROM A LADY'S DIARY.

First Day.—On the high seas; stormy weather, disagreeable company.

Second Day.—Captain very amiable; made a declaration of love and offered me his heart and hand rejected.

Third Day.—Captain returns to the charge; threatens to kill me, commit suicide; and blow up the whole vessel, with 300 persons; rejected.

Fourth Day.—Saved the lives of 300 persons.

AN ARGUMENT IN COURT.

It was only a small point of law, but the two counsel were hammering at one another tooth and nail. They had been submiting this and that for twenty minutes, and growing more and more heated as they argued. At last,

"You're an ass, sir," shrieked one.

"And you're a liar, sir," roared the other.

Then the judge answered.

"Now that counsel have identified each other," said he, "let us proceed to the disputed points."

TO KEEP HIM WARM.

On a bitter winter night, Patrick, who had been tramping all day long, flung himself down to rest beneath a cart.

A benighted wayfarer passed by, and, hearing an unusual sound like snoring he approached the sleeper and prodded him in the ribs with a stout stick.

"What are you doing under that cart there, my poor fellow?" he enquired.

"Just sleeping' came the drawsy, cross reply; "at laste Oi was."

"But," said the wayfarer, "do you not feel cold?"

"Shure I do," Pat answered as he turned dreamily over on his side, "so just throw on another cart, will ye?"

"R.I.P." ON MEDICINE BOTTLE.

A man living in a northern city, who felt rather out of sorts, received a prescription from his medical adviser the other day. There were to preparations ordered on the scrip, and he was a little startled to discover the letters "R.I.P." parenthetically inserted below the unrecognisasable name of an ingredient which, to his untrained eye, appeared to be only a prolonged blot.

"What'on earth does the doctor mean by that?" he asked the chemist. "Is my condition really so bad?"

The man of pills smiled.

"That's only a quaint way he has of requesting me to dispense this recipe according to a formula in the Infirmary Pharmacopœia," here plied soothinly.

HARD WORK.

A gentleman residing in a village, finding that the diminution of his wood pile continued after his fires went out, desired a clue to the mystery. At an hour when "all honest folks should be in bed," hearing a scuffling noise in the yard, he cautiously raised his chamber window and saw a lazy neighbour endeavoring to get a large log into his wheelbarrow.

"You're a pretty fellow," said the owner, "to come here and steal my wood while I sleep."

"Yes," replied the thief; "and I suppose you would stay up there and see me break my neck with lifting before you offer to come down and help me!"

WAITING FOR FULL CROP.

A new post-office was established in a small village away on the west coast of Scotland, and a native of the soil was appointed postmaster. After a while complaints were made that no mails were sent out from the new office, and an inspector was sent to enquire into the matter.

He called upon the postmaster, and, stating the cause of his visit, asked why no mail had been sent out.

The postmaster pointed to a big and nearly empty mailbag hanging up in the corner and said, "Well, I ain't sent it out cause the bag ain't nowheres nigh full yet."

PUT HIS FOOT DOWN.

Scene.—Lodging-house—Lodger has just called his landlady.

Lodger—"I say this is not the four pound joint I left yesterday."

Landlady—"I assure you, sir no one in this house has touched your meat."

Lodger (puzzled)—"Have you a cat?"

Landlady—"Yes, sir.

Lodger—"Oh, you have? Well ma'am, would you give that accomplished animal my compliments and say that I have no objection to her having a share of my joint so long as she uses her teeth like other cats but that I strongly object to her employing a knife and fork in the future.

A KEEN LAD.

"I had always heard that new Englanders were 'smart," a young physician who has "graduated" from a village practice remarked the other day, "but I hardly thought it developed at such an early age."

He smiled reminiscently, then continued—

"Just after I settled in Dobbs Corners a 12-year-old boy called on me one evening. 'Say, doc., I guess I got measles,' he remarked; 'but nobody knows it 'cept the folks at home, an' they ain't the kind that talks, if there's any good reason to keep quiet.'

"I was puzzled, and I suppose I looked it.'

"Aw, get wise, doc' my small visitor suggested. "What will you give me to go to school an' spread it among all the kinds in the village?"

WILY JOHN.

An old gamekeeper, while being very clever in his particular profession, is a veritable pastmaster in the gentle art of extracting a substantial tip from a departing sportsman.

On one occasion he was saying good-bye to a young gentleman who had been shooting over the estates—a young gentleman who, to do him justice, had never claimed to be crack shot.

"Well, good-bye, John," he said to the gamekeeper as they reached the station. "I've not made a very big bag, but, of course, you are in no way to blame for that. However, I've thoroughly enjoyed myself."

"Glad to hear it, sir," responded John, "As you say, you've not done anything very startling, but then there's compensations!"

"Indeed!" laughed the youth. "What are they?"

"Well, said John slowly, "the birds may question your aim, an' the other gentlemen may question your wisdom in wasting cartridges, but nobody can question your liberty."

John deserved the tip he received.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

For Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NATURAL FLOWERS VERSUS ARTIFICIAL BLOOMS.

Artificial flowers are very much in evidence this season with evening toilettes, a Paris correspondent writes. The single orchid, with its wonderful speckled surface, and made in every weird shape that its prototype of the hot-house assumes, is worn by those who can afford this somewhat expensive artificial bloom, but the loss generously endowed adopt every variety of the rose, in silk or cotton. Many Parisienes will tell you frankly that they much prefer artificial to real flowers, and this is, of course, a very natural and practical conclusion to come to. A true lover of growing flowers finds little or no pleasure in the wilted blossom which loses more than half its beauty before the afternoon is nearly over, and much prefers to pin her faith to the unchanging hues of the artificial rose or chrysanthemum. There is much science, too, in the selection of the right flower to wear with each gown, and some very unexpected effects are to be seen. One handsome purple dress, worn at a premiere recently, was completed by a blood-red rose, the strong colour of which "married itself"—as the French say—very happy with the toilette.

A CHARMING TEA COST.

Tea in Paris is apt to be served more frequently at 9 p.m. than at any other hour of the day. In England the old-fashioned cosy of which our mothers possessed a large and treasured supply, and which formed the excuse for as many birthday or wedding gifts to a woman as slippers to the unmarried curate, has been under a cloud for the past ten or fifteen years. There are, however, signs that it is to be revived again from the ashes of its past prestige, and certainly in Paris the tea cosy is a very important part of the tea equipage, and is being made in the daintiest forms imaginable. The latest idea is a doll dressed in the costume of some picturesque epoch. I have seen a fascinating Mme. de Sevigne, pan in hand, in this connection, as well as a Marie Leczinski, according to Van Loo's portrait of that Queen; or Marie Antoinette, after Roslin's portrait. The prettiest, daintiest, and most amusing toys in the world are these cosies, and an infinity of needlework goes into them, which must cost its creator not a little thought and trouble. The finest gold embroidery is, besides, lavished upon the little frocks, so that they naturally assume considerable value, while the skirts have, of course, to be of ample proportions.

MORNING CALLS.

Now that the long coat is so much worn, there is a small change in the etiquette of the morning call. Women wearing heavy coats leave them in the hall with the servants, and enter the salon with their fur stoles thrown over their shoulders. A heavy and handsomes stole and muff make a charming finish to a beautiful toilette, and, under these conditions, it is worth while to don an elegant and really smart gown. Some of the corsages, with their Japanese sleeves, are a little difficult to accommodate in the sleeves of the big coat, but, with careful management, it can be arranged without injuring the most delicate part of the manche. A large fire is a very bad neighbour for fur, and one advantage of the Parisian salon over the London drawing-room is the absence of an open grate. The long sleeves, which still remain in favour, allow of short gloves, which, in these hard times, is a welcome economy.

TRADE-MARKS IN KOREA.

THE chief interest attaching to the announcement of a convention between Great Britain and Germany for the mutual protection of trade-marks in Korea lies in the indication it affords that the subject of trade-marks in the Far East still engages the attention of the British Government. A year ago a convention was concluded between the United States and Japan, by which the former relinquished some of their extraterritorial rights in Korea by placing in the hands of the Japanese authorities sole jurisdiction over infringements of patents and trade-marks by which American interests might be affected. The convention was not altogether one-sided and the United States Government may well have been satisfied with its "quid pro quo" for the concession made; but from an international point of view it was considered regrettable that in a matter which at the time was exercising the attention of several countries the United States should have embarked upon separate negotiations with Japan without consulting the other Powers interested. The immediate result of this convention was unsatisfactory to American interests in Korea. Inasmuch as the principle of the Japanese Patent Law is priority of registration, a sudden rush was made by Japanese to register all manner of trade-marks, regardless of their strict title to them. Among such trade-marks were some claimed by Americans, but many more were British or German marks, for the greater part of the foreign trade of Korea is in British and German hands. Fortunately for American interests the agitation on the subject of trade-marks in the Far East, fostered by foreign merchants in China, had had the effect of stirring up the Japanese authorities to an appreciation of the shortcomings of their Patent Law and of the partiality with which its provisions were interpreted in the Courts. An undertaking was given to the British Government to inquire into the Law and in the meantime to exercise more rigour in the enforcement of its provisions. This reform would, doubtless, be extended to Korea, and, as far as we are aware, there have been notable complaints brought against the Korean Courts in regard to trade-mark decisions.

Although a stricter and more impartial administration of the Japanese Patent Law might obviate some of the more serious irregularities of which foreign merchants have had to complain in regard to the infringement of trade-marks the basis of the law—priority of registration instead of priority of use—is radically at fault, particularly in the circumstances governing Far Eastern trade. This principle has been the cause of the long delay in the ratification of the trade-marks convention between Great Britain and Japan, which has been under consideration for over a year. Any convention that tends to confirm the Japanese in their adoption of this principle must be unsatisfactory to British merchants in the Far East. Attention was called to this fact some time ago, but the progress of the negotiations since that date has not been divulged. The British Government, however, would hardly appear to be satisfied with the immediate prospects of a final settlement of the question, if it has thought it worth while to conclude a separate agreement relating to trade-marks in Korea with Germany, for any convention with Japan would naturally apply to the protected peninsula. This agreement, in the absence of further details, may be regarded as an extension of the undertaking by which, within the limits of China, Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Italy have agreed to apply the provisions of their respective trade-mark laws in regard to their own nationals. Its practical effect in Korea can hardly be striking, as we may conclude that infringements by British or German traders are rare; but the moral influence of the convention, we may hope, will have immediate results.—"N. C. Herald."

THE Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" publishes a telegram from Kiel stating that Argentina has placed an order with the Germania Shipbuilding Yard for two destroyers, each of 950 tons, with a speed of 33 knots.

THE War Office announce that the Army Council have decided to accept the generous offer made through the Canadian Government by Colonel Sir Henry M. Pellat to bring the regiment under his command—the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles—to England at his own expense for the purpose of participating in the autumn manœuvres this year.

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H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
The Imperial Family of China
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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The Imperial Family of China
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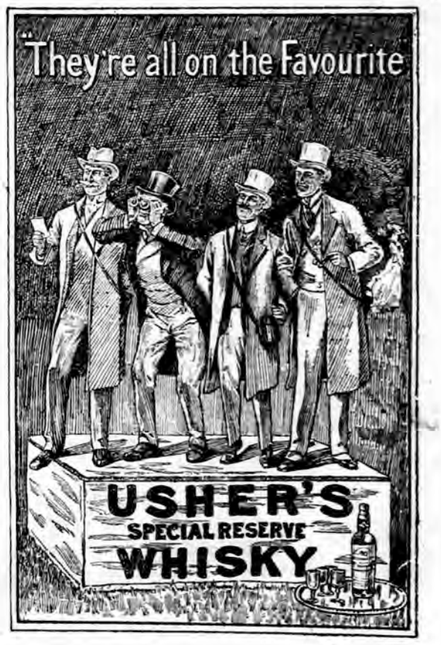

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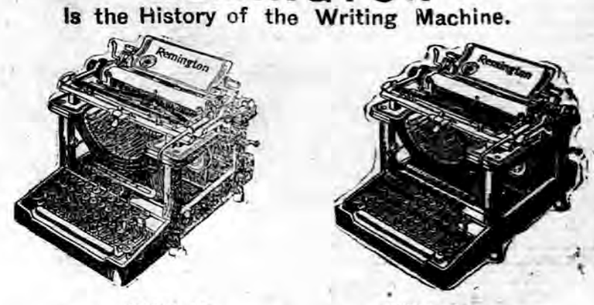

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J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 13.

The Bombay Mails of 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 3/4+1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25/18—0 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London. ... 20·45 1/2—0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 1/8 declined
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 24 1/8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8+1/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-15

Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent, since 6th January.

Council Bills—Extra allotments, Calcutta Rs. 30,000 at 1-4-1 1/2
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 1/4—1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight .. 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1/4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 2 1/2 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,800,000	Inc.	£ 1,100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,900,000	Dec.	£ 5,000,000
Other Deposits	...£45,500,000	,,	£ 3,800,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	Inc	£ 2,800,000
Other Securities	...£20,700,000	Dec.	£ 5,500,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,900,000	Inc.	£ 1,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of their Liabilities

PORT SAID, January 13.

The P. and O. steamer "Malwa" has taken in board £420,000 in gold for Bombay.

MANCHESTER, January 13.

COTTON.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	...	8,000
Do. do. ... called ...	...	2,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	...	50
Do. Day's Imports	...	18,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Fair demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian .. Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ... Quiet.
Mid Americans ... ... 7-90—12
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 13 7/16 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	7·70	7·72	7·75	7·77	7·78
	—1	—1	unchgd	unchgd	—1
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
Liverpool arrivals.	7·78	7·76	7·51	7·10	
	—1	—1	—1	—4	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 18,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. Exports to Continent 16,000

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to Mar. 12-32—21 Commission house liquidation and to
Do. at New York ..... May 14·74—25 weakness in New Orleans market.

Spot Cotton at New York ... 14·95—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·86 7/8+1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 52 3/8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15 1/4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... Mar. 14·15—23
Do. at New Orleans ... May 14·31—23

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 13.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 40 3-4
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 60 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat 47 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-6 Sellers.

METAL.

Copper Braziers 71 1-4
Yellow Metal 6 1-4

SUGAR.

Sugar—12-2 1/4 May-August—Sellers.
Tone Steady.

FREIGHT.

Freight Cardiff Coal for Bombay 7-6.

GREY GOODS.

In spite of the big fall in cotton, dealers have maintained prices, although buyers now offer lower rates than a week ago because dealers know that they have not got goods to arrive which would cause prices later on to follow. The Port Trust Warehouses show a drop in the number of bales as compared with last month, and next month we think there will be a further drop as arrivals are very few Market all round is maintained. There was good inquiry from dealers this week but in spite of the fall in cotton, makers have not reduced prices, so new business is still impossible.

We quote :—

Ballis (Original Farl)	Rs.	5 6 0
Do. (Imitation Farl)		No goods.
Do. G Shirtings (Sindurlo)	,,	5 11 0
Do. 100,000	,,	6 3 0
Do. 4025	,,	4 13 0
Do. 7900	,,	5 10 0
Do. Drills Mosque	,,	7 8 0
Do. Jaconets No. 18	,,	3 6 6
Do. do. No. 636	,,	3 0 0
Do. do. No. 138	,,	2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525		No goods.
Bitthie, Four Heads	,,	5 8 0
Do. No. 1566		No goods.
Fo ees No. 651	,,	5 2 0
Lyon, Shanker	,,	5 10 0
Do. N 1575	,,	7 0 0
Do. Bhat Chap	,,	6 8 0
Deubarts B		No goods.
Do. B B	,,	7 4 0
Do. B B B	,,	8 10 0
Do. B B B B	,,	8 12 0
Do. B B 8 B B	,,	8 12 0
Do. P 8	,,	8 0 0
Bombay C No. 1500		No goods.
Grahams No. 2730	,,	5 5 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs	,,	5 2 0
Flemings No 463	,,	4 13 0
Macdon lds, Drills Queen	,,	7 10 0
G. P. Drills, American	,,	13 8 0

WHITE GOODS.

Inquiry from up-country is moderate, and now that Muharram festivities have commenced, business will be slack throughout the week. In superior shirtings market has not improved although makers require 1 to 1 6 advance over last prices. In superior Glasgow Mull prices quoted from Manchester are 1 to 1s 3d over last prices paid which stops all fresh business. Inferior qualities of white shirtings from 5s 3d to 6s 6d are inquired after but there is still a difference of 6 to 9 in the prices offered by buyers and rates quoted from Manchester mills. Jaconet Lenawee, 1s 16 by 14 Malmesbury prices have not advanced here in sympathy with Manchester prices, and firms who have goods to arrive are offering the same but without effect. If prices are maintained in Manchester, of which there is every probability next month, we may see a rise in the local prices. Leipmann No. 1500 is quoted 12s.4d. but finds no buyers at this rate. A firm sold at 12s. 1d. A small lot to arrive.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.		
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 1	0
Do. do. ...	A I	,,	2 6	0
Do. do. ...	199/399	,,	2 11	6
Do. Mulls ...	9/9·9	,,	3 8	6
Do. do. ...	9999	,,	4 4	0
Rallia Nainsooks ...	1900	,,	1 12	0
Do. do. ...	61/81	,,	1 14	6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	,,	2 0	6
Do. do. ...	9999	,,	2 2	6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	,,	2 3	6
Do. do. ...	7/77	,,	2 4	6
Do. do. ...	88/98	,,	2 8	0
Do. do. ...	39620	,,	2 13	0
Do. Mulls ...	55	,,	1 1	6
Do. do. ...	Sun	,,	1 5	0
Do. do. ...	1170	,,	1 8	0
Do. do. ...	1270	,,	1 9	0
Do. do. ...	50/60	,,	2 12	0
Do. do. ...	6/600	,,	3 8	6
Do. do. ...	6000	,,	4 5	0
Do. do. ...	88	,,	3 8	0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	,,	1 11	0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	,,	1 15	0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	,,	1 9	6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	,,	2 6	6
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	,,	1 15	6
Greaves do ...	8000	,,	3 0	6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	,,	1 9	6
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	,,	2 0	0
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Jar.	,,	1 15	3
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	,,	3 8	0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	,,	9 10	0
Holland ...	40000	,,	10 13	0
London	c4000	,,	13 8	0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	,,	12 2	0
Do. do. ...	M H	,,	13 2	0
Do. do. ...	E F	,,	15 8	0
Do. do. ...	S O	,,	19 8	0
Do. do. ...	A O	,,	21 8	0
Do. do. ...	H M	,,	12 8	0

YARN.

On account of the sharp fall in cotton, prices in the local market has dropped by one anna all round, and up-country buyers are not inclined to make any purchases at present. In spite of the fall in cotton Manchester prices have not declined. In mercerised, arrivals are good but prices this week are weak in the absence of buyers.

DHOOTIES.

Practically for a long time past no orders have been booked in this class of goods and the stock is fast decreasing. Some firms who had bought their known qualities are offering the same, but prices show a difference of 4 annas and new business is impossible. In mercerized imitation silk bordered Dhooties even this week a fair business has resulted but it seems to be of a speculative kind as dealers in print, white and grey have all gone in for the same. Dealers were inquiring for February shipment but markets cannot deliver before March. In some classes of goods a pinch is felt but dealers are not inclined to buy at the higher prices quoted by Manchester.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 14.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was weak. Some Banks were inclined to do business for T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. at which very little has been done. Other Banks were offering to buy 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 9-32d.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do. ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
3 m/s. credit	...	1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5/16d.
Demand Francs ...	...	16s 3/4
3 m/s credits ...	...	171
Demand Marks ...	...	137
3 m/s. credits ...	...	139
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	132 ·
,, Shanghai ...	...	175 1/2
,, Japan ...	...	149 3/4

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remains unchanged at 24 1-8 both for ready and forward and New York at 52 3-8.

Locally the market both in Gold and Silver remained unchanged and no fresh business has been reported.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	9
97 touch Chintoo	23	4	0
National Bank	24	0	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
French Bank	15	1	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	0	0
Do Dragon	24	0	6
Australian	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	8	0
17 Penny ready	63	7	0
First Settlement	63	14	0
Second ,, ...	64	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Home prices were up by 3d. and locally they fluctuated by an anna.

Rapeseed: Prices at home declined by 6d. whereas they remain the same here with very little passing.

Wheat: Unchanged.

All other seeds remain firm and steady and a good business has been done by the exporters.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.	
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs.	10 9
Linseed, Small ...	... ,,	10 4
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs.	6 14
Yellow do. ...	... ,,	7 9
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,,	7 12
Poppyseed ...	... ,,	10 2
Castorseed ...	... ,,	33-8 to 34-8
Mowraseed... ...	... ,,	6 4
Maize	... ,,	22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,,	39 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... ,,	80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... ,,	37 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...		
Gulbarga do. ...	,,	44 to 45
Kalbur do. ...		
Ilarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5		
Do. do. do. 85/15		
Do. do. do. 75/25...	,,	42 to 44-8
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		
Do. Red Jabalpore ...	... ,,	41
Do. Meggi ...	... ,,	43 to 45
Do. Black Kutni	... ,,	38
WHEAT—		
Choice Pissi ...	... ,,	38 to 42
Hard Red	... ,,	32 to 34

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Thursday, 13th January :—

Wheat	5,060	owts
Linseed	676	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	747	,,
Gingellyseed	21,941	,,
Poppyseed	95	,,
Groundnuts	9,595	,,
Castorseed	2,091	,,
Rice	71,070	,,
Myrabollams	3,089	,,
Cottonseed...	53,725	,,
Mowraseed...	1,127	,,
Gram	1,575	,,
Joowar	1,107	,,
Maize	1,561	,,

LOCAL YARN.

No fresh business has been reported and the market is at a stand still.

Weekly sales from Hongkong reported 3,000 bales only with an unsold stock of 18,0000 bales. Chinese have a stock of about 20,000 bales.

Exchange 133 1-2.

SHARES.

The Market is steady and mill shares have more or less improved during this week, and if cotton continues to decline further, it is probable that prices will still advance. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1 465 to Rs. 1,467 1-2 X.D., Bank of India's at Rs. 67 1-2, Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 55 1-4, Bank of Burma's at Rs. 116. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley shares have been put through at Rs. 440; Amritsar Patti's old shares are steady at Rs. 120, new shares at Rs. 90, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 116 and Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 590. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation old shares have changed hands at Rs. 437 1-2 and new shares at Rs. 450; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 93 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 152 1-2; Bombay Flour Mills are steady at Rs. 990; the Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 312 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 275; Central India Mining Company shares are quiet at Rs. 335; Phillip's have changed hands at Rs. 50; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have advanced to Rs. 760; Bamankua's at Rs. 9 1-2; Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 540. In mill companies, Bombay United are steady at Rs. 370, Century Mill shares at Rs. 280; Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,605; Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares to Rs. 1,080; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 87 1-2; Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,000; David's have advanced to Rs. 387 1-2 for February settlement; Finlay Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 240; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 1,651, Khattau Makanji at Rs. 7,051; Kohinoor's, after touching Rs. 700, have declined to Rs. 6,901; Laxmi Cotton have jumped up to Rs. 1,570; Morarji Goculdas are steady at Rs. 3,075; Sholahpur's at Rs. 4,100; in Maneekji Petit's there is no business, January settlement has passed of at and about Rs. 3,800 after touching Rs. 3,950; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 175 to Rs. 180 Sassoon Mill shares are week at Rs. 850; Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,110, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,165. Press shares are steady at previous quotations with little doing in them.

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was down by 12 points and New York by 21 which kept the market here firm. At Colaba Good Broach declined from Rs. 304 to Rs. 300 and business was done at the latter price and closed at Rs. 303.

Broach Fine in the morning was at Rs. 329 and a nominal business was done at Rs. 328 at the close both Mills and exporters did little business during the day, as prices were steady all round.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.		Rs.
500 Bengal	...Volkart Bros ...	253
200 Methia	...Curriabhoy ...	258
200 Khandeish	...Assur Veerji Mills ...	268
100 Bengal	...Gaddum and Co ...	265

We quote :—

	Jan.	Ready.
		Rs.
Bengal Fine ...		268
,, F. Good ...		255
Khandesh Fine ...		268
,, F. Good ...		262
Amraoti Fine ...		283
Akola Achangaum Fine ...		284
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...		292
Yeotmal Fine ...		297
Nagpore Fine ...		303
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...		305
Methia Fine ...		289
Broach Fine ...		328 Mar.
,, Gin Good ...		302 ,,
Sawginned ,, ...		307 May
Westerns ginned machine ...		297 ,,
Coompta ,, ...		320 ,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 13th Jan :—

Khandesh	2,814 Bales.
Central India	726 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	585 ,,
Berar	5 347 ,,
Central Provinces	810 ,,
Oomras	10,263 ,,
Dholera	512 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	634 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	254 ,,
Sind	729 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	96 ,,
Persian	20 ,,
Total	16,553 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7·60—10
Feb.—Mar.	7·62—10
Mar.—Apl.	7·65—10
Apl.—May.	7·67—10
May—June	7·68—10
June—July	7·68—10
July—Aug.	7·68—10
Aug.—Sept.	7·42—9
Sept.—Oct.	7·02—9

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 11th January :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week	115,724	81,438	+ 34,286
	1909-10	1908 09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 13th Jan.	1,133,053	895,324	+537,729
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week, Europe ...	53,260	10,372	+ 42 888
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	73,328	424	+ 72,904
Total	126,588	10,796	+115,792
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 13th Jan...	1909-10	1908-09	
Europe	244,141	145,060	+ 99,081
China	23 398	4,751	+ 18,642
Japan	270,488	137,915	+132,573
Coast Ports	14,220	5,234	+ 8,986
Total	552,232	292,960	+259,272
Afloat in harbour, Europe	28,575	25,966	+ 2,609
China, Japan and Coast Ports	30,837	13,109	+ 17,778

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 18th December 1909—1,895 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd October 1909—1,408 bales.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.

Description.	Stock on 30th Nov. 1909.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in Dec. 1909.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	24800	10024	1649	11673
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	39197	11833	6272	19105
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales.	301	109	203	312
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases.	1327	426	1459	1885
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	11040	2849	1447	4296
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	939	385	378	763
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	573	232	542	774
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	385	348	616	964

Description.	Stock on 31st Dec. 1909.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st Dec. 1908	07	06	1905	04
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 10768	—4832					
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 34256	—4931					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	262	—39					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 1077	—250					
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs 9694	—1346					
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 1339	+100					
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 72	+147	372	98	228	375	80
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 328	—57	1251	71	801	2256	252

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	16 0	... 15 6
Dunkirk	16 0	... 15 6
Havre	16 0	... 16 0
Hull	15 0	... 15 0
Liverpool	16 0	... 15 6
Marseilles	16 0	... 15 6
Genoa	15 0	... 15 6
London	16 0	... 16 0
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 0
Trieste	17 6	... 17 0
Venice	17 6	... 17 0
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	... 15 6

Rates are unchanged on account of sori; market is firm. D'kirk done about 18 0s
Do do 19 0s

BANGLE.

On account of the Muncrat Holiday a good demand had originated this week. Prices in Gabloz are maintained. Rumours were afloat that the syndicate of makers will be dissolved but private advices state that there is no truth in it and prices will advance on account of keen competition prevailing in this market. Rates are daily on the decline and dealers are selling at a heavy loss. The present market rates are :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Plain thick Glass Bangles...	0	8	9 per doz.
Do. thin Glass Bangles...	0	8	8 do.
Fancy thick Glass Bangles.	1	2	3 do.

SUGAR.

With steady demand, both from up-country and local, together with continual firm advices from Europe and Java our market ruled firm throughout the week and prices have advanced 2 to 4 per cwt. all round.

Home market is very firm with little business doing for forward.

The following are the Home rates :—

	s.	d.
B R B Feb./April	... 16	0 F B H
T M O Aug/Oct	... 13	5 ,,
16/18 ,,	... 11	11 ,,

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

	Rs.	a.	s	d.	
Z K Z	... 13	4 — 16	4	F H B	Stock 500 bags.
B R B	... 12	3 — 14	9	,, ,,	9000 ,,
T M O	... 11	14— 14	5	,, ,,	15000 ,,
16-18	... 10	12— 13	0	,, ,,	30000 ,,
Mauritius	... 11	9		.....	290000 ,,

COALS.

The market continues steady. There has been a better enquiry from consumers during the week but the divergence between buyers and sellers' prices precludes business. The report that further shipments of Bengal coal were likely to be made to the Australian ports is now confirmed, and while the tendency of the Bengal market is firm, sellers of Cardiff do not seem disposed to entertain business at less than Rs. 18-8 per ton.

IMPORT OPIUM,

JANUARY 14th.

FROM MANDSAURE.

20 1/2 Tilukchand Hukamchand.

FROM BHOPAL.

12 Ganeshlal Shobhagmal.

PENANG MARKET REPORT.

Penang Tin Ingots: A considerable business had been done during the last fortnight at prices ranging between dol.75 1-4 and dol.77 1-2 for refined metal, the latter being the closing quotation, at which business was done during the week ending 30th December 1909. European merchants have purchased pieces 13,029 of tin ingots.

Since then prices have declined to dol. 75 1-4 at which rate business of about 50 slabs has been reported.

Local buyers here have received their shipments by Delta at dol.77 50 to dol.77 80 and as prices in Penang having declined they are obliged to reduce their rates from Rs. 42 to Rs. 40 per maund.

Acheen Black Pepper has been quiet and small transactions are reported in A. B. and C. grades and 6 lbs. at about last prices. Arrivals are nil.

White Pepper.—A moderate business has been done at rather easier prices.

Tapiocas generally have been exceedingly quiet and little interest has been taken in any quality. Prices at the close have an easier tendency.

Copra has again been in fair demand and some business has been done at rather lower prices.

Basket sugar.—In the absence of supplies there is no business to report in this article.

Spices have been quite neglected and not a single transaction has been put through during the fortnight.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow metals remain firm and steady. Home Prices are £72 for Copper and £58 15d. for yellow metal. We learn of the following purchases :

Bundles
550/600 Copper at £ 71-10 to £71-13-6.
500 Yellow Metal English at £58.
200 Yellow other brands at £57-5.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	... ...	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	} Rs. 57	0
Yellow Metal Sheets	... ...	21 28 35 42 49 56	} Rs. 47	0
Tin Ingots.	... ...	...	,, 40	12
Spelter	S M ...	...	} ,, 19	8
	M M ...	...		
	J ...	...		
	G ...	...		
Georgahutte	...	...	,, 22	8
Copper Ingots	K S ...	...	,, 51	8
Copper Sheathings	... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 62	
Yellow Metal Sheathings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		} ,, 48	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, January 13.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
1 do ...	...	68,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	4,665	441

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India. Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	375	...
2 Bundles ...	...	4,000	...
2 Parcels ...	39	...	...
2 do ...	13	...	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Mercantile Bank of India...	Oceana	London
Chartered Bank of India and China	do	do
Do	do	do
H. G. Husen	Bohemia	Aden
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	Bulimba	Linga
Do	Salsette	London
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 12th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	46	54 617
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	46	53,352

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th January.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10		£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£	156,000
3 Total		£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 8th Jan. 1910, by Council Bills*		£17,578,625
,, By Gold	£	nil
5 Amount remitted in excess of estimates	£	1,220,625

* Of this sum £3,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1465xd
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	674cd
Bank of Bengal	300	300	13 ,,	1499
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 ,,	1200
Bank of Burmah	100	100		116cd
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.....	100	10		10¼
Specie Bank	100	50		55½cd
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		250
Punjab National Bank...	100	100		120
People's Bank of India...	50	30		32
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17
Do.	25	12	6 ,,	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	£2	
Ld.	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	590
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		...
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 ,,	440
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 ,,	116

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	290
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	...	12
Bamaskua	10	10	...	9¼
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pie	100	100	...	133
Baroda Trans. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T. Cor, n	125	125	15 p.c.	437½
Bombay Electric S, and T. Co. Ld. .....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	94
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	152
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	...	...
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	995
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. .....O.	250	250	10	212½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co, Ld. ...	100	100	35	385
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	130
Empire of I. L. A.....	500	50	18 p.c.	120
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	200
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	10½	180
Kanchi Landing	200	75	12	...
Marcks and Co	100	100

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

THE LORDS AS LAWYERS.

The House of Lords, which has just decided the case in trade union law, consists in its judicial capacity of the Lord Chancellor of the day, four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and any ordinary peer who has held high judicial office. Not fewer than three great lawyers taken from these three classes must be present when an appeal is heard. When the judicial system of England was being reorganised in the seventies it was at first proposed to set up an ultimate Court of Appeal quite detached from the House of Lords. To this the House of Lords resolutely objected, and finally in 1876 a compromise was made to which the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary owe their legal existence. For the Act then passed made it possible for life peerages to be conferred on four legal luminaries who must be qualified by fifteen years' practice at the Bar or two years' tenure of some other high judicial office. The Lords of Appeal and the bishops are the only two classes of life peers who can speak and vote. Irish representative peers are not strictly life peers, but life Lords of Parliament.

A CONVENTION.

It is still only a convention of the House of Lords that prevents any peer from exercising his wits and his influence over the decision of these important questions of law. Till the end of the eighteenth century all kinds of peers shared in the judicial work of the House of Lords, but those who had not been trained to the law gradually withdrew. In 1845 the lay lords actually made an attempt to reassert their right, but the Government of the day discouraged them, and since that year the absence of lay peers when the House is sitting as a court has become a "moral obligation." Nevertheless the lay peers have a perfect legal right to sit and vote in a case, and could enforce it if they chose. In form the hearing of an appeal is an ordinary sitting of the House. The members of the House "move" that the appeal before them be allowed or dismissed and the majority carries the point.

A LIBERAL SECEDER.

The Earl of Durham who has seceded a second time from the Liberal party, is of a family which claims to have been settled in Durham since the Conquest. Not only are the Lambtons one of the oldest families of the North, but, having been lucky enough to own collieries when they were as good as gold mines, they have long been one of the richest. The present Earl finds his greatest interest, perhaps, in questions of turf management, but for many years he has made occasional forays into politics both in his own county and in Newcastle-on-Tyne. In his very young days—he is now 54—he was a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and his style of speaking is still suggestive of the directness of the barrackroom and the breeziness of the turf. In a political sense it is to be feared he is now awkwardly placed, for he has already tried the Unionist party and he could scarcely find language strong enough for Mr. Balfour's Administration in its last days.

THE NEW KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The pedigree of the new King of the Belgians, from the point of view of the Court genealogist, is anything but orthodox. His mother, the Countess of Flanders, is a princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, whose mother was Josephine, Princess of Baden, the daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie de Beauharnais, a niece of the Empress Josephine's first husband, who became a member of the Imperial family only because Napoleon adopted him as a member. The Countess of Flanders's father's paternal grandmother was Marie Antoinette Murat, another of Napoleon's protegees. While, again, the consort of the Prince of Hohenzollern of the preceding generation, the Countess of Flanders's great-grandmother, was a Princess of Salmsyrburg, whose mother's mother was a plain Mary Bruce, a scion of the house of the former Earls of Ailesbury. No king in Europe of such ancient lineage on the male side, with the exception of his uncle King Charles of Roumania, who shares this genealogy with him, can show such a great percentage of non-royal blood in his ancestry as the King of the Belgians.

A SIMPLE EXPEDIENT.

An English student in Missouri sends home a story of a fellow-student's American "cuteness." This student wanted to get home early for the Christmas holidays last year. Distances are great and journeys long in America, and to get any time at home he would have to leave three days before the end of term. Unfortunately he had "cut" so many lectures during the term that he was afraid to ask the necessary permission. So he resorted to stratagem; he wrote to his father asking which route he should travel by the "Wabash" or Direct. He also asked for the reply by wire, so that he could start as soon as term'd ended. The reply came, "Come Direct." The student took this apparently urgent summons to the principal, and it had the desired result.

THE "FORD LECTURER" FOR 1910.

The Hon. John Fortescue, who has just been elected "Ford Lecturer" at Oxford, is a son of the third Earl, and has been for some years the librarian of Windsor Castle. He is best known by his monumental "History of the British Army," but he has been a prolific writer, chiefly on military tropics, and also knows more than most people about the wild red deer of Exmoor. To some Oxonians of a bygone generation the "Ford Lecturer" may seem a mysterious potentate because this lectureship is of rather recent foundation. It is really the abortive professorship of English history endowed by the late Mr. Ford, sometime Rector of Navestock, near Ongar, which has been degraded to a lectureship because the stipend was considered insufficient to support the dignity of a professor.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE £100,000.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for January, tells about spending a week-end with Lord Kitchener at Mr. Ralli's beautiful place in Sussex at the time when he was brooding over his Gordon College scheme for Khartoum. He wanted £100,000, and he doubted whether he should get it. In vain his friends urged him to make his appeal. "No," said Lord Kitchener; "nothing less than £100,000 will be of any use. It is a large sum. I should not like to fail, and if they gave me only part of the amount to have to return it." He was told that his name would be enough. It was the psycychological moment. Delay would only injure his chances.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Mr. Smalley goes on to say that Lord Glenesk offered Lord Kitchener £1,000 across the dinner-table, and other sums were offered there and then, and the support of two powerful newspapers was promised. Still he hesitated, and still he repeated "I should not like to fail." At last one of the company said, "Well, Lord Kitchener, if you had doubted about your campaign as you do about this you would never have got to Khartoum." His face hardened, and his reply was characteristic of the man: "Perhaps not; but then I could depend on myself, and now I have to depend on the British Public." But he did ask for the money, and got all and more than all he wanted with no difficulty whatever.

THE DWARFS OF TINY TOWN.

By far the majority of the dwarfs at Olympia, the "British Medical Journal" points out, belong to that special kind of infantilism which arises sporadically, without evident cause. It is characterised by the perpetuation of the physiognomy and bodily proportions of the particular time of life at which it happens to begin. It is also distinguished by the frequent occurrence of heredity, usually familial, and by its pronounced degree. These characters are well illustrated among the dwarfs of Tiny Town most of whom are evidently little more than stereotyped children, and therefore bear extraordinary resemblance one to another.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

26 YEARS' GOUT CURED.

Certified By COLONEL F. C. BURTON, (Late) Indian Army.

48, MORPETH MANSIONS, ASHLEY PLACE, S.W.
29th January, 1908.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the actual results from a course of "Celmo." I have suffered for the past 26 years from Gout, and have tried various remedies, none of which have been more than palliative in their effects. I have now taken seven bottles of "Celmo" and feel much better, all pains in my joints have disappeared, and I can walk long distances without any inconvenience. My health generally is much better than it has been for a long time, and all giddiness has disappeared, "Celmo," in my case appears to have a marked eliminative effect, and since taking it I have lost all uncomfortable feeling, due, I consider, to an impaired digestion.

You can make any use you like of this letter.

F. C. BURTON, Colonel (late) Indian Army.

ERNEST J. PARRY,
B. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,
THANET HOUSE,
56A, GREAT DOVER ST.,
LONDON, S. E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CACHOUS, LONDON,"
TELEPHONE 3912 CENTRAL;

January 16th, 1908.

161208-1.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample of Tablets received on 14-1-8 from The Celmo Company, marked "Celmo" Seal.

I have made a careful Chemical examination of the above described sample of Compressed, Tablets known as "Celmo," and from my results I am able to certify that they are absolutely free from Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Digitalis, and Colchicum.

I find that these tablets have been prepared from pure drugs of the best possible quality, and contain nothing of an injurious nature whatsoever. The formula from which they are made has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent one in every way and one which is not capable of improvement.

Ernest J. Parry.

"CELMO" TABLETS.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL URIC ACID AILMENTS, VIZ.

RHEUMATISM	GOUTY ECZEMA	ECZEMA
RHEUMATIC GOUT	GOUT	GOUTY DYSPEPSIA
LUMBAGO	SCIATCIA	SUPPRESSED GOUT &c.

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Best Credentials from **The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott,** Members of Legislative Councils, Members of **Medical Profession,** and other high personages. **The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty** and **Mr. Justice Kensington** (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

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AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

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Hair Douch ... ...
Lime Juice Glycerine ... ...
Eau-De Cologne ... ...
Musk Lavender ... ...
High Class Dentrifice ... ...

Justice Chundra Madhav Ghose, Late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, writes:—

I have used some of the Scents, especially the "Bahar" and a Hair Oil, prepared by the Alembic Chemical Works, Bombay, and it affords me great pleasure to say that they are excellent. The Company deserves every encouragement at the hands of the public.

(Sd.) CHUNDRA MADHAV GHOSE.
Calcutta, 14th March, 1907.

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THE "CITY" WATCH
THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved. RS. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement, compensation balance and all the latest improvements.

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Supplied in
Powder and Tabloids
The only reliable remedy against
MALARIA
Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.
Beware of Imitations.
Wholesale Agents:
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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

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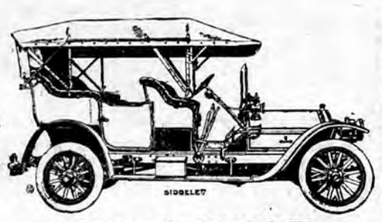

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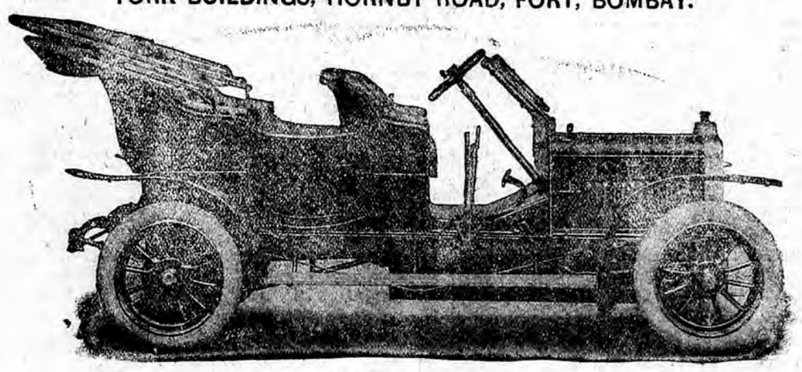

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